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PILGRIM HOLINESS CHURCH
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

PILGRIM HOLINESS CHURCH

(FORMERLY INTERNATIONAL APOSTOLIC HOLINESS CHURCH)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pilgrim Holiness Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Members are enrolled by this denomination upon evidence of regeneration and belief in the doctrine of entire sanctification. The mode of baptism is left wholly to individual option.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	510	211	290	41.4	58.6
Members, number.....	20,124	12,125	7,999	60.3	39.7
Average membership per church.....	39	57	27		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	6,945	4,192	2,753	60.4	39.6
Female.....	12,540	7,467	5,079	59.5	40.5
Sex not reported.....	633	466	167	73.0	26.4
Males per 100 females.....	55.4	56.1	54.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	544	347	197	63.8	36.2
13 years and over.....	17,735	10,733	7,002	60.6	39.5
Age not reported.....	1,845	1,045	800	56.6	43.4
Percent under 13 years ²	3.0	3.1	2.7		
Church edifices, number.....	416	170	246	40.9	59.1
Value—number reporting.....	396	161	235	40.7	59.3
Amount reported.....	\$1,493,756	\$1,012,339	\$481,417	67.8	32.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,433,895	\$984,839	\$449,056	68.7	31.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$59,861	\$27,500	\$32,361	45.9	54.1
Average value per church.....	\$3,772	\$6,288	\$2,049		
Debt—number reporting.....	181	118	63	65.2	34.8
Amount reported.....	\$238,353	\$186,051	\$51,702	78.3	21.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	144	30	108	25.0	75.0
Parsonages, number.....	186	89	97	47.8	52.2
Value—number reporting.....	152	91	61	59.9	40.1
Amount reported.....	\$292,725	\$185,425	\$107,300	63.3	36.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	508	211	297	41.5	58.5
Amount reported.....	\$604,727	\$383,748	\$220,979	63.5	36.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$253,841	\$151,594	\$102,247	59.7	40.3
All other salaries.....	\$23,594	\$15,612	\$7,982	66.2	33.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$36,291	\$21,299	\$14,992	58.7	41.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,366	\$35,158	\$15,208	69.8	30.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$95,609	\$65,273	\$30,336	68.3	31.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,343	\$2,935	\$1,413	60.5	39.5
Home missions.....	\$10,773	\$8,241	\$4,532	57.9	42.1
Foreign missions.....	\$33,144	\$20,983	\$12,161	63.3	36.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28,015	\$19,106	\$8,909	68.2	31.8
All other purposes.....	\$68,246	\$45,547	\$22,699	66.7	33.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,190	\$1,819	\$744		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	476	205	271	43.1	56.9
Officers and teachers.....	4,718	2,409	2,309	51.1	48.9
Scholars.....	68,493	37,866	20,627	64.7	35.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	3	4		
Officers and teachers.....	30	18	21		
Scholars.....	401	241	160	60.1	39.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1		
Officers and teachers.....	16	15	1		
Scholars.....	200	193	7	96.5	3.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4		
Officers and teachers.....	57	34	23		
Scholars.....	210	106	104	50.5	49.5

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Pilgrim Holiness Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. Several small groups of churches, not reported at any preceding census of religious bodies, had been consolidated with this denomination at various dates between 1916 and 1926. This fact probably accounts, in part, for the considerable increase in all items reported in 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	510	441	169	74
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	69	272	95	
Percent.....	15.6	160.9	(¹)	
Members, number.....	20,124	15,040	5,276	2,774
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	5,084	9,764	2,502	
Percent.....	33.8	185.1	90.2	
Average membership per church.....	39	34	31	37
Church edifices, number.....	416	350	116	44
Value—number reporting.....	396	356	116	44
Amount reported.....	\$1,493,756	\$1,416,519	\$200,468	\$80,150
Average value per church.....	\$3,772	\$3,979	\$1,728	\$1,822
Debt—number reporting.....	181	161	43	23
Amount reported.....	\$238,363	\$266,215	\$33,463	\$13,246
Parsonages, number.....	156			
Value—number reporting.....	152	108	10	10
Amount reported.....	\$292,725	\$301,128	\$9,900	\$7,125
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	508	415	156	
Amount reported.....	\$604,727	\$572,164	\$73,639	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$253,841			
All other salaries.....	\$23,504			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$36,291	\$415,368	\$55,165	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,366			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$95,609			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,848			
Home missions.....	\$10,773			
Foreign missions.....	\$33,144	\$132,351	\$17,899	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28,015			
All other purposes.....	\$68,246			
Not classified.....		\$24,445	\$575	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,190	\$1,379	\$472	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	476	388	145	66
Officers and teachers.....	4,718	2,064	1,052	503
Scholars.....	58,493	23,467	7,923	3,276

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Pilgrim Holiness Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the total membership classified by sex, and Sunday school data. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over". Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages, and the amount of debt on church edifices, for 1936. Table 6 presents for 1936 the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district of the Pilgrim Holiness Church, a summary of the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of and debt on church edifices, expenditures and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	510	211	299	20,124	12,125	7,998	6,945	12,546	633	55.4	476	4,718	59,493
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	1	—	24	24	—	4	20	—	—	1	8	28
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	27	18	9	911	688	223	338	573	—	59.0	27	232	1,500
New Jersey.....	6	4	2	152	105	47	53	99	—	—	6	53	223
Pennsylvania.....	49	20	29	1,977	1,115	862	716	1,201	—	56.8	46	495	3,666
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	59	24	35	2,950	2,113	837	1,029	1,752	169	58.7	57	656	4,467
Indiana.....	89	41	48	3,670	2,310	1,360	1,251	2,209	210	56.6	79	792	15,214
Illinois.....	10	5	5	357	199	158	106	251	—	42.2	10	105	670
Michigan.....	39	22	17	1,922	1,483	439	713	1,208	1	59.0	38	452	4,077
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	1	—	1	19	—	19	12	7	—	—	1	8	30
Missouri.....	5	5	—	316	316	—	103	213	—	48.4	5	52	417
Nebraska.....	8	1	7	151	34	117	48	103	—	46.6	6	40	223
Kansas.....	23	7	16	905	406	499	339	566	—	59.9	21	204	1,157
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	7	1	6	401	100	301	154	247	—	62.3	7	88	803
Maryland.....	19	4	15	681	181	500	241	425	15	56.7	18	168	1,408
Virginia.....	27	12	15	722	393	329	149	366	207	40.7	24	177	1,393
West Virginia.....	16	4	12	599	222	377	173	426	—	40.6	15	131	1,444
North Carolina.....	44	13	31	1,968	1,137	831	663	1,305	—	50.8	41	391	15,099
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	33	10	23	831	322	509	222	578	31	38.4	31	261	2,142
Tennessee.....	7	1	6	137	11	126	57	80	—	—	5	44	2,171
Alabama.....	1	—	1	19	—	19	10	9	—	—	1	8	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	1	—	1	32	—	32	15	17	—	—	1	8	75
Louisiana.....	1	1	—	15	15	—	1	14	—	—	1	5	25
Oklahoma.....	3	—	3	127	—	127	52	75	—	—	3	32	240
Texas.....	2	2	—	48	48	—	13	35	—	—	2	16	71
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	6	1	5	142	56	86	46	96	—	—	6	62	294
Colorado.....	10	3	7	370	230	140	143	227	—	63.0	9	72	439
Arizona.....	1	1	—	68	68	—	33	35	—	—	1	11	134
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	1	2	51	35	16	23	28	—	—	3	21	101
Oregon.....	2	1	1	38	25	13	17	21	—	—	2	15	83
California.....	10	8	2	521	489	32	221	300	—	73.7	9	111	849

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	510	441	189	74	20,124	15,040	5,276	2,774	544	17,735	1,845	3.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	27	10	1	---	911	486	35	---	7	870	34	.8
New Jersey.....	6	3	---	1	152	98	---	20	3	149	---	2.0
Pennsylvania.....	49	32	13	3	1,977	907	385	164	62	1,899	16	3.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	59	56	21	8	2,950	1,941	750	412	28	2,779	143	1.0
Indiana.....	89	91	21	11	3,670	3,653	539	370	157	2,968	545	5.0
Illinois.....	10	16	---	---	357	348	---	---	3	319	35	.9
Michigan.....	39	32	16	16	1,922	1,265	619	518	19	1,722	181	1.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	1	---	---	3	19	---	---	55	---	19	---	---
Missouri.....	5	5	---	---	316	139	---	---	70	246	---	22.2
Nebraska.....	8	11	---	---	151	252	---	---	8	132	11	5.7
Kansas.....	23	20	6	2	905	692	105	51	34	783	88	4.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	7	5	1	1	401	308	30	168	6	339	56	1.7
Maryland.....	19	14	11	10	681	455	440	406	3	633	45	.5
Virginia.....	27	16	9	---	722	459	301	---	22	643	57	3.3
West Virginia.....	16	10	8	3	599	422	368	82	23	505	71	4.4
North Carolina.....	44	41	36	9	1,968	1,570	1,010	339	33	1,768	167	1.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	33	31	15	5	831	954	463	142	19	717	95	2.6
Tennessee.....	7	---	---	---	137	---	---	---	1	136	---	.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	3	4	3	1	127	103	63	7	4	123	---	3.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	6	5	5	---	142	93	100	---	7	135	---	4.9
Colorado.....	10	18	---	---	370	384	---	---	3	347	20	.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	---	---	---	51	---	---	---	6	45	---	---
California.....	10	8	---	---	521	569	---	---	13	227	281	5.4
Other States.....	29	4	3	1	244	62	63	40	13	231	---	5.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 2; Oregon, 2; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	510	418	398	\$1,493,758	181	\$238,353	152	\$292,725
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	27	24	23	123,800	16	27,435	9	33,500
New Jersey.....	6	3	3	15,400	3	7,506	1	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	49	38	36	137,200	18	26,070	16	42,750
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	59	40	36	239,050	17	42,370	4	6,000
Indiana.....	89	80	75	169,205	28	36,869	25	26,350
Illinois.....	10	8	7	10,885	4	862	1	(¹)
Michigan.....	39	35	34	167,895	21	27,227	18	45,550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	5	3	3	12,000	1	400		
Nebraska.....	8	6	6	12,600	3	945	6	3,700
Kansas.....	23	18	18	39,400	7	4,154	9	14,900
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	7	5	5	21,677	2	3,775	2	(¹)
Maryland.....	19	17	15	39,500	7	2,329	6	12,500
Virginia.....	27	19	19	65,375	11	19,220	7	19,000
West Virginia.....	16	13	13	68,944	3	3,058	4	11,000
North Carolina.....	44	44	44	166,400	15	11,915	18	34,900
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	33	26	24	65,400	12	14,288	3	3,500
Tennessee.....	7	6	6	10,500			4	2,700
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	6	6	7,925	1	300	2	(¹)
Colorado.....	10	9	8	85,950	5	2,728	5	2,900
PACIFIC:								
California.....	10	6	5	19,400	3	5,033	3	5,000
Other States.....	16	10	9	14,750	4	1,809	6	18,475

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: Arkansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Texas, 2; Arizona, 1; Washington, 1; and Oregon, 1.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	510	508	\$604,727	\$253,841	\$23,594	\$36,291	\$50,366
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	27	27	46,945	17,439	1,253	2,304	5,045
New Jersey.....	6	6	7,054	2,559		412	1,079
Pennsylvania.....	49	49	80,356	34,254	2,566	7,006	6,053
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	59	59	69,409	30,149	4,831	4,844	5,819
Indiana.....	89	88	94,427	40,196	4,528	5,475	4,744
Illinois.....	10	10	7,890	3,033	368	276	755
Michigan.....	39	39	77,356	29,010	2,024	3,558	8,169
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	5	5	7,165	3,696	140	27	166
Nebraska.....	8	8	3,764	2,057	71	89	183
Kansas.....	23	23	18,289	8,847	1,410	544	1,491
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	7	7	16,301	6,390	612	984	3,185
Maryland.....	19	19	17,323	9,658	408	660	1,099
Virginia.....	27	27	24,567	10,429	686	573	2,518
West Virginia.....	16	16	22,146	9,978	1,004	568	1,739
North Carolina.....	44	44	45,702	18,567	1,480	6,114	4,812
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	33	33	21,609	9,663	475	828	1,073
Tennessee.....	7	7	3,439	1,742	341	476	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	3	3	2,866	1,253	69	134	97
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....	6	5	4,357	2,106		121	60
Colorado.....	10	10	7,466	3,421	315	307	322
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3	3	1,437	553	28	23	50
California.....	10	10	17,653	5,750	1,023	714	833
Other States.....	10	10	7,417	3,043	9	161	974

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Iowa, 1; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 2; Arizona, 1; and Oregon, 2.

PILGRIM HOLINESS CHURCH

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TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$85,609	\$4,848	\$10,773	\$33,144	\$28,015	\$68,246
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	7,946	174	1,071	4,520	2,440	4,063
New Jersey.....	2,348	5	92	63	352	144
Pennsylvania.....	10,643	342	1,627	5,380	2,955	9,530
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	11,871	301	948	3,456	3,228	3,872
Indiana.....	12,485	538	928	4,582	6,756	13,895
Illinois.....	1,449	47	56	420	479	1,007
Michigan.....	18,348	354	1,122	3,444	3,467	7,860
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	1,232	7	137	116	70	1,574
Nebraska.....	532	13	61	95	150	533
Kansas.....	2,276	591	449	896	462	1,363
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1,869	96	566	498	520	1,575
Maryland.....	1,752	184	254	874	364	2,075
Virginia.....	6,047	107	420	862	626	2,319
West Virginia.....	3,107	134	624	1,113	1,016	2,865
North Carolina.....	3,511	1,316	260	2,469	2,860	4,243
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3,307	139	526	965	1,276	3,351
Tennessee.....	332		271	69	18	240
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	391		200	129	60	533
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	947		255	180	104	534
Colorado.....	1,439	30	203	468	249	709
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	330	7	56	47	5	38
California.....	1,443	373	475	1,891	481	4,640
Other States.....	2,004		172	337	71	643

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total.....	510	20,124	396	\$1,493,756	181	\$238,353	508	\$304,727	478	58,493
California.....	13	627	7	24,550	4	5,119	13	20,946	12	1,066
Eastern.....	31	1,208	24	75,477	11	10,436	31	35,776	30	2,503
Idaho-Washington.....	9	193	7	9,525	2	823	8	5,494	9	395
Illinois.....	10	357	7	10,885	4	862	10	7,890	10	670
Indiana.....	89	3,670	76	169,205	28	36,569	88	94,427	79	15,214
Iowa-Missouri.....	7	367	4	13,500	2	900	7	8,564	7	522
Kansas.....	23	921	19	40,400	7	4,154	23	18,461	21	1,174
Kentucky.....	33	831	24	65,400	12	14,288	33	21,603	31	2,142
Michigan.....	39	1,922	34	167,895	21	27,227	39	77,356	38	4,077
New York.....	31	1,011	26	129,500	17	27,835	31	51,139	31	1,658
Ohio.....	59	2,950	36	239,050	17	42,370	59	69,409	57	4,467
Pennsylvania-New Jersey.....	52	2,053	36	146,900	20	33,236	52	84,939	49	3,759
Southern.....	44	1,968	44	166,400	15	11,915	44	45,702	41	15,099
Tennessee-Alabama.....	8	156	6	10,500	-----	-----	8	3,681	6	2,221
Virginia.....	23	611	16	53,575	10	15,588	23	22,699	20	1,120
West Virginia.....	16	599	13	68,944	3	3,058	16	22,146	15	1,444
Oklahoma-Texas.....	4	144	3	3,500	-----	-----	4	3,117	4	278
Rocky Mountain.....	19	536	14	98,550	8	3,673	19	11,378	16	678

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The International Apostolic Holiness Union was organized in 1897, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the home of the Rev. Martin Wells Knapp. The Rev. Seth Cook Rees was the first general superintendent, and the Rev. M. W. Knapp was the associate superintendent. Rev. Mr. Knapp had previously been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but withdrew from that denomination because of his belief that there was need for more earnest efforts than that church was making for the spread of a "full gospel" throughout the world. The Methodist Church, in his view, was no longer completely Wesleyan in teaching or practice, and the Holiness movement in America was becoming theoretical and manifesting a growing tendency to rule out of camp meetings, conventions, and work generally, such doctrines as the healing of the sick, the premillennial coming of Christ, and the evangelization of the world.

While not more than a dozen persons were identified with Mr. Knapp and Mr. Rees (the founders) in the initial organization, many were waiting for some such definite action, and the membership of the union increased rapidly. The word "apostolic" as used by them simply implies a desire to approach as nearly as possible to apostolic practices, methods, power, and success. Between 1906 and 1916 the form of organization was changed considerably, and the term "church" was substituted for "union"; and since 1916, several smaller bodies with similar views have been admitted, without, however, affecting the general type or purpose of the denomination.

In 1919 the Holiness Christian Church united with the International Holiness Church, and the name was changed to International Holiness Church. The Pentecostal Rescue Mission, consisting of congregations located chiefly in the State of New York, united with the International Holiness Church in 1922, becoming the New York District.

At the general assembly of the International Holiness Church in 1922, the Pilgrim Church, with churches located largely in California, united with the International Holiness Church, and the name Pilgrim Holiness Church was

¹ This statement, which is, in part, the same as that published in vol. II, Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, was revised by Rev. R. W. Ives, and approved by him in its present form.

chosen for the combined bodies. In 1924 a small group of congregations known as the Pentecostal Brethren in Christ united with the Pilgrim Holiness Church and became a part of the Ohio District. The Peoples Mission Church, with churches and missions in Colorado and other adjacent States, united with the Pilgrim Holiness Church in 1924, becoming known as the Rocky Mountain District.

DOCTRINE

The doctrine of the church is Arminian and Methodistic. Emphasis is placed on the new birth; entire sanctification as a second work of grace, subsequent to regeneration, instantaneously received by faith, which is interpreted as a cleansing of the believer's heart from inbred sin; the healing of the sick through faith in Christ; the premillennial return of Christ; and the evangelization of the world as a step in hastening the second coming of the Lord. All persons desiring to become members are first brought before the advisory board of the local church to ascertain whether they are in full harmony with the church manual as regards doctrine and practice. On acceptance by the board, the applicant is questioned in the presence of the church in a public meeting as to renunciation of all worldliness; the possession of a clear witness of the Spirit to the experience of regeneration; and belief in the doctrine of entire sanctification as obtainable in this life, as an instantaneous work of grace, subsequent to the experience of regeneration. The church covenant is then read and entered into and the candidate given the right hand of fellowship.

The articles of faith emphasize also belief in the Trinity and the Holy Scriptures as divinely and supernaturally inspired, infallibly true as originally given, and as the only divinely authorized rule of faith and practice.

The Lord's Supper, to which admission is general, is observed as often as the local congregation deems proper. The mode of baptism is left wholly to individual option.

ORGANIZATION

The form of organization included, at first, both unions and churches, the former being local bands where the number of members did not seem to warrant the organization of a regular church. With the growth of the denomination this was changed, and by vote of the general assembly in 1913 it was decided to organize churches only. The unions were accordingly notified, and they accepted the action and changed their form of organization. The government is a combination of the Episcopal and Congregational forms. The local church elects a secretary, a treasurer, and not more than five elders and five deacons. If there is not a sufficient number of men competent to hold the office of deacon, women may be elected thereto and are known as deaconesses. The above officers, with the pastor, assistant pastor, and Sunday-school superintendent, are the governing officers of the local church and constitute the advisory board.

There are district organizations which meet annually, whose membership is composed of lay delegates from the local churches and all the ordained or licensed ministers and deaconesses. These organizations elect district councils of not less than seven persons, which consist of the district superintendent, an assistant superintendent, a district secretary, a district treasurer, and three additional members. These councils have oversight of the churches and ministers within their districts.

There is also a general assembly composed of all the general officers, members of the general board, district superintendents, assistant district superintendents, district secretaries, district treasurers, presidents of the church theological schools and superintendents of general church institutions, a ministerial delegation and a lay delegation selected at the district assemblies. The general assembly meets quadrennially and elects a general superintendent; two assistant general superintendents; a general secretary; a general treasurer; a secretary of foreign missions; a secretary of home missions; a publication committee; a foreign missions committee; a home missions committee and an education committee, each of which has five members. These officers and committee members constitute the general board, to which all disputed questions of government and discipline can be referred for settlement. However, from its decisions appeals may be made to the general assembly.

Ministers are ordained by a council of five or more ministers called for that purpose. Each candidate must have been licensed at least 2 years and must be recommended by some local church. The churches choose their own pastors, calling them by vote of their membership upon nomination of their advisory

boards, and the pastor continues to serve the church so long as the relation is mutually agreeable. Pastors are supported by free-will offerings or are given a stipulated amount as decided by the church. The elders have special care for the spiritual interests of the church. The deacons receive the offerings, prepare the sacraments, and care for the poor. Deaconesses may be ordained for special missionary work, and women are admitted to the ministry on equality with men.

Camp meetings under the charge of the district and local organizations are held annually during the summer season. The church extension work is also carried on through means of tent meetings.

WORK

The missionary work of the church is carried on through the missionary committees, subject to the approval of the general board. The foreign missionary work is under the direction of the secretary of foreign missions and the department committee on foreign missions, who are charged with the responsibility of carrying out the policies and program of the general board with reference to foreign missions. The denomination employs 40 missionaries and 117 native workers, who are assisted by 76 volunteer workers. Extensive mission work is carried on in many lands and the society has stations in Africa (6 districts)—Cape Colony, Natal, Northern Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Swaziland, Transvaal; India, Mexico, Philippine Islands, South America, and Texas border (each 1 district); West Indies (4 districts); American Islands (2); British (9); Cuban (1); Netherlands (1). There are 135 organized churches, 222 unorganized preaching places reported in these fields, 5,596 members (excluding probationers); 104 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 13,753 pupils; and 26 day schools are also maintained. Returns show that \$50,000 was given for foreign missions during the fiscal year.

Home-mission work, under the direction of the secretary of home missions and the department committee on home missions, is carried on in Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas, and also in the mountains of Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and among the Indians of Ontario, Canada, in connection with the regularly organized districts.

The educational work in this country includes 5 theological institutions and several schools of lesser grade.

One rescue home, and one old people's home are maintained by the church.

The international headquarters of the organization are located in Indianapolis, Ind. Here the Pilgrim Publishing House, and the general church offices are housed. The Pilgrim Holiness Advocate, a weekly periodical, is the official organ of the denomination, and the "Full Salvation Series" of Sunday-school quarterlies and papers are published to meet the needs of the work.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 11

REFORMED
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination all persons on the rolls as communicants in good and regular standing are counted as members. Baptism is administered to infants.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	37	30		
Members, number.....	7,656	6,099	1,557	79.7	20.3
Average membership per church.....	114	165	52		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,056	1,932	124	94.0	6.0
Female.....	3,229	3,009	220	93.2	6.8
Sex not reported.....	2,371	1,158	1,213	48.8	51.2
Males per 100 females.....	63.7	64.2	56.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	39	39			
13 years and over.....	4,920	4,476	444	91.0	9.0
Age not reported.....	2,697	1,584	1,113	58.7	41.3
Percent under 13 years ²	0.8	0.9			
Church edifices, number.....	66	36	30		
Value—number reporting.....	65	35	30		
Amount reported.....	\$1,803,925	\$1,771,705	\$32,220	88.2	1.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,788,925	\$1,756,705	\$32,220	88.2	1.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$15,000	\$15,000		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$27,753	\$50,620	\$1,074		
Debt—number reporting.....	12	12			
Amount reported.....	\$137,699	\$137,699		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	27	19	8		
Parsonages, number.....	11	10	1		
Value—number reporting.....	10	10			
Amount reported.....	\$59,450	\$59,450		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	67	37	30		
Amount reported.....	\$170,859	\$164,643	\$6,216	96.4	3.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$52,767	\$48,803	\$3,964	92.5	7.5
All other salaries.....	\$23,604	\$23,512	\$92	99.6	.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$8,969	\$8,944	\$25	99.7	.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,321	\$5,271	\$50	99.1	.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$62,816	\$61,723	\$593	99.0	1.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,788	\$1,762	\$26	85.5	1.5
Home missions.....	\$1,038	\$1,038		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$2,160	\$2,148	\$12	99.4	.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,633	\$8,834	\$799	91.7	8.3
All other purposes.....	\$3,263	\$2,608	\$655	79.9	20.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,550	\$4,450	\$207		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	56	35	21		
Officers and teachers.....	683	571	112	83.6	16.4
Scholars.....	4,978	4,240	729	85.4	14.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	4			
Officers and teachers.....	24	24			
Scholars.....	260	260		100.0	
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	4	4			
Scholars.....	30	30			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	67	69	74	79
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	-5	-5	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	7,656	8,651	11,050	9,682
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-995	-2,399	1,368	-----
Percent.....	-11.5	-21.7	14.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	114	125	149	123
Church edifices, number	66	77	74	87
Value—number reporting.....	65	69	74	76
Amount reported.....	\$1,803,925	\$2,455,850	\$1,702,187	\$1,469,787
Average value per church.....	\$27,773	\$35,592	\$23,003	\$19,339
Debt—number reporting.....	12	14	25	23
Amount reported.....	\$137,699	\$106,894	\$94,198	\$67,143
Parsonages, number	11	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	11	12	14
Amount reported.....	\$59,450	\$130,200	\$67,000	\$48,950
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	67	67	74	-----
Amount reported.....	\$170,859	\$242,668	\$180,880	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$52,767	\$202,181	\$121,902	-----
All other salaries.....	\$23,604			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$8,969			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,321			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$62,316			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,788	\$40,487	\$49,522	-----
Home missions.....	\$1,038			
Foreign missions.....	\$2,160			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,633			
All other purposes.....	\$3,263			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	\$9,456	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,550	\$3,622	\$2,444	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	56	59	70	76
Officers and teachers.....	683	696	878	959
Scholars.....	4,975	6,174	8,603	9,864

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reformed Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property, for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the Reformed Episcopal Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- ported	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	67	37	30	7,658	6,099	1,557	2,056	3,229	2,371	63.7	56	683	4,978
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	5	5	---	360	360	---	142	218	---	65.1	4	33	223
New Jersey.....	3	2	1	332	304	28	12	16	304	(1)	3	28	341
Pennsylvania.....	14	14	---	3,098	3,098	---	1,022	1,460	616	70.0	14	331	2,510
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1	---	166	166	---	---	---	166	---	1	16	110
Illinois.....	4	4	---	747	747	---	336	411	---	81.6	3	61	316
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	---	110	110	---	47	63	---	(1)	1	8	53
Maryland.....	3	3	---	409	409	---	155	254	---	61.0	3	51	330
South Carolina.....	36	7	29	2,434	905	1,529	342	807	1,285	42.4	27	155	1,695

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	67	69	74	79	7,658	8,651	11,050	9,682	39	4,920	2,697	0.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	5	4	7	7	360	518	744	890	---	360	---	---
New Jersey.....	3	3	2	2	332	243	234	212	---	130	202	---
Pennsylvania.....	14	13	15	14	3,098	3,200	4,352	3,564	10	2,322	766	.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	2	2	3	166	403	476	557	---	---	166	---
Illinois.....	4	5	5	8	747	970	1,501	1,663	14	733	---	1.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	1	1	---	---	110	110	---	---	10	100	---	9.1
Maryland.....	3	3	4	3	409	391	485	332	---	409	---	---
Virginia.....	---	2	---	---	63	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina.....	36	36	35	38	2,434	2,753	3,017	2,252	5	866	1,563	.6
Other States ²	---	---	4	4	---	---	241	212	---	---	---	---

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² In 1916 and 1906, separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	67	66	65	\$1,803,925	12	\$137,699
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	5	4	4	175,000	2	10,000
New Jersey.....	3	3	3	163,500		
Pennsylvania.....	14	14	13	989,000	7	95,700
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	1	1	1	1282,370	1	5,000
Illinois.....	4	4	4			
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1	1	1	135,835	2	26,999
Maryland.....	3	3	3			
South Carolina.....	36	36	36	58,230		

¹ Amount for Ohio combined with figures for Illinois, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States...	67	67	\$170,859	\$52,767	\$23,604	\$8,969	\$5,321	\$62,316	\$1,758	\$1,038	\$2,180	\$9,633	\$3,263
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York...	5	5	11,055	3,207	3,042	747	1,493	1,497	410	45	10	334	280
New Jersey...	3	3	10,094	3,587	1,050	493	1,901	1,593	11			821	638
Pennsylvania...	14	14	92,654	26,205	11,909	4,252	1,077	39,692	853	788	1,893	5,580	405
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1	34,007	9,542	5,069	2,094		15,267	320	195	195	1,023	302
Illinois.....	4	4											
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware....	1	1	12,692	5,216	1,775	768	800	2,815	80			810	428
Maryland....	3	3											
South Carolina.....	36	36	10,347	5,010	759	615	50	1,452	114	10	62	1,065	1,210

¹ Amount for Ohio combined with figures for Illinois, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS, 1936

SYNOD	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total.....	67	7,656	65	\$1,803,925	12	\$137,699	67	\$170,859	56	4,678
Chicago.....	5	913	5	282,370	1	5,000	5	34,017	4	426
New York-Philadelphia.....	25	4,271	24	1,463,335	11	132,699	25	126,162	24	3,265
Special Missionary Jurisdiction of the South.....	37	2,472	36	58,220	—	—	37	10,690	28	1,157

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

At the sixth conference of the Evangelical Alliance in New York in October 1873, a communion service was held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in which Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, and Bishop George David Cummins, of Kentucky, participated. This was at the time of the intense discussion in the Protestant Episcopal Church concerning ritual, and Dean Smith and Bishop Cummins were subjected to some very severe and unfriendly criticisms for participating in this union communion service. Bishop Cummins had for some time felt disturbed at the apparently ritualistic tendencies of his church, and the loss—as he thought—of true catholicity, and so keenly did he feel these criticisms as new evidence of these tendencies that, on November 10, he withdrew. A number of others shared his opinions, and on a call from him, 7 clergymen and 20 laymen met in New York City on December 2, and organized the Reformed Episcopal Church. Bishop Cummins was chosen as presiding bishop, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Cheney was elected a bishop and was subsequently consecrated in Chicago.

The name Reformed Episcopal was chosen because of the belief of the founders of the new movement that the same principles were adopted which were the basis of the Anglican Church at the Reformation—which is known in law as the "Reformed Church of England"—and also of the Protestant Episcopal Church when fully organized after the American Revolution.

The Reformed Episcopal Church has identified itself with the various movements for church unity, is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and is in close relation with the Liturgical Free Churches of England.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Reformed Episcopal Church declares its belief in the Scriptures as the Word of God and the sole rule of faith and practice; and it accepts the Apostles' Creed, the divine institution of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and the doctrines of grace, substantially as set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It rejects the doctrine that the Lord's table is an altar on which the oblation of the body and blood of Christ is offered anew to the Father; that the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine; and that regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Bishop Howard D. Higgins, secretary of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and approved by him in its present form.

ORGANIZATION

The polity accords with that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, except that it looks upon episcopacy as an ancient and desirable form of church government rather than as of divine right. It rejects, as erroneous doctrine and contrary to God's Word, the position that the Church of Christ consists of only one order of ecclesiastical polity; and that Christian ministers are priests in any other sense than that in which all other believers are "a royal priesthood."

The Reformed Episcopal Church recognizes the Christian character of members of other branches of Christ's Church and receives them on letters dimissory. It forbids the reordination of clergymen, duly ordained in other communions, who enter its ranks. It holds, however, that, through its bishops, who alone have the right to confirm and ordain, it has preserved intact the historic succession of the ministry. Unlike the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the bishops do not constitute a separate house in the General Council. They preside over synods or jurisdictions which correspond to dioceses and jurisdictions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

For worship the church uses The Book of Common Prayer based upon that as revised by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1785, but holds that no liturgy should be imperative or repressive of freedom in prayer, and reserves full liberty to alter, abridge, enlarge, and amend the same, as may seem best, "provided that the substance of the faith be kept entire."

WORK

The Board of Home Missions cares for the weak parishes in the organization, conducts work among Negroes in the South, and provides a part of the salaries of missionary bishops. The report for 1936 shows 20 missionaries employed; 39 churches aided; and contributions for the support of the work, amounting to \$2,655.

The Board of Foreign Missions carries on work in India, in 8 stations, with 7 missionaries and 20 native helpers. There are 17 primary schools; 15 preaching stations; 2 hospitals, in which about 54,000 persons received treatment during the year; and 1 orphanage, with 70 inmates. The property in India is valued at \$20,000, and there is an endowment of \$152,000. The amount contributed for the foreign work in 1936 was \$11,151.

The educational work in the United States is confined to a theological seminary in Philadelphia, with 18 students. The seminary has also a preparatory department. The property is valued at \$90,000, and there is an endowment of \$190,000. The contributions for educational work during the year were \$20,000.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 12

SALVATION ARMY
STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE
AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

SALVATION ARMY

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Salvation Army for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The local "corps" or "post" is the statistical unit in the report of the Salvation Army, and the membership figures shown in the census of religious bodies cover only the officers and soldiers on the corps registers who are engaged in religious work.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CORPS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Corps (local organizations), number.....	1,088	1,067	21	98.1	1.9
Members, number (officers and soldiers).....	103,038	101,362	1,676	98.4	1.6
Average membership per corps.....	95	95	80		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	40,633	39,921	712	98.2	1.8
Female.....	62,222	61,258	964	98.5	1.5
Sex not reported.....	183			100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	65.3	65.2	73.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	30,209	29,709	500	98.3	1.7
13 years and over.....	72,829	71,653	1,176	98.4	1.6
Percent under 13 years.....	29.3	29.3	29.8		
Corps buildings, number.....	839	822	17	98.0	2.0
Value—corps reporting.....	828	812	16	98.1	1.9
Amount reported.....	\$21,781,052	\$21,634,319	\$145,733	99.3	.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$21,567,421	\$21,430,158	\$137,233	99.4	.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$213,631	\$204,131	\$9,500	95.6	4.4
Average value per corps.....	\$26,306	\$20,643	\$9,171		
Debt—corps reporting.....	501	496	5	99.0	1.0
Amount reported.....	\$4,253,919	\$4,230,682	\$23,237	99.5	.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	264	256	8	97.0	3.0
Officers' residences, number.....	394	389	5	98.7	1.3
Value—number reporting.....	113	112	1	99.1	.9
Amount reported.....	\$582,491	\$578,045	\$4,446	99.2	.8
Expenditures:					
Corps reporting, number.....	1,085	1,064	21	98.1	1.9
Amount reported.....	\$6,056,923	\$5,991,482	\$65,441	98.9	1.1
Officers' salaries.....	\$1,023,420	\$1,006,366	\$17,054	98.3	1.7
All other salaries.....	\$344,020	\$340,727	\$3,293	99.0	1.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$187,310	\$183,636	\$3,674	98.1	1.9
Payment on corps debt, excluding interest.....	\$163,614	\$163,149	\$465	99.7	.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,905,176	\$1,879,160	\$26,016	98.6	1.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,098,638	\$1,091,953	\$6,685	99.4	.6
Home missions.....	\$32,586	\$32,241	\$345	98.9	1.1
Foreign missions.....	\$78,731	\$78,097	\$634	99.2	.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$312,653	\$310,336	\$2,317	99.3	.7
All other purposes.....	\$910,775	\$905,612	\$5,163	99.4	.6
Average expenditure per corps.....	\$5,582	\$5,631	\$3,116		
Sunday schools:					
Corps reporting, number.....	1,075	1,055	20	98.1	1.9
Officers and teachers.....	16,650	16,347	303	98.2	1.8
Scholars.....	122,463	119,928	2,535	97.9	2.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Corps reporting, number.....	93	91	2	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	539	530	9	98.3	1.7
Scholars.....	4,598	4,476	122	97.3	2.7
Weekday religious schools:					
Corps reporting, number.....	313	305	5	98.4	1.6
Officers and teachers.....	862	847	15	98.3	1.7
Scholars.....	4,852	4,783	69	98.6	1.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Salvation Army for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Corps (local organizations), number	1,088	1,052	742	662
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	36	310	80	-----
Percent.....	3.4	41.8	12.1	-----
Members, number (officers and soldiers)	103,038	74,768	35,954	22,908
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	28,270	38,814	13,046	-----
Percent.....	37.8	108.0	56.9	-----
Average membership per corps.....	95	71	48	35
Corps buildings, number	839	603	167	159
Value—corps reporting.....	828	652	104	1 681
Amount reported.....	\$21,781,052	\$17,735,506	\$2,230,158	\$3,175,154
Average value per corps.....	\$26,306	\$27,200	\$13,599	-----
Debt—corps reporting.....	501	424	127	311
Amount reported.....	\$4,253,919	\$5,083,565	\$939,586	\$1,154,901
Officers' residences, number	394	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	113	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$582,491	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Corps reporting, number.....	1,085	1,044	742	-----
Amount reported.....	\$6,056,923	\$6,001,317	\$1,722,120	-----
Officers' salaries.....	\$1,023,420	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$344,020	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$187,310	\$4,147,420	\$1,082,645	-----
Payment on corps debt, excluding interest.....	\$163,614	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,905,176	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,093,638	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$32,586	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$78,731	\$1,843,781	\$631,643	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$312,653	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$910,775	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$10,107	\$7,832	-----
Average expenditure per corps.....	\$5,582	\$5,748	\$2,321	-----
Sunday schools:				
Corps reporting, number.....	1,075	1,015	705	574
Officers and teachers.....	16,650	10,210	4,680	2,437
Scholars.....	122,463	91,586	41,295	17,346

¹ In 1906 the number of corps reporting value of property, as well as the amount reported, included in many cases figures for rescue homes and other property not used exclusively for worship; the figures are not comparable, therefore, with those of later censuses, and no average has been computed.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Salvation Army by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the corps classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the corps for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of corps buildings and officers' residences and the amount of debt on corps buildings for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the corps expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual corps, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more corps reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CORPS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CORPS			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Corps report- ing	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,088	1,087	21	103,038	101,382	1,676	40,833	32,222	183	65.3	1,075	16,650	122,463
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	12	9	3	867	726	141	346	521	—	66.4	12	116	796
New Hampshire.....	9	9	—	491	491	—	203	288	—	70.5	9	98	608
Vermont.....	5	5	—	243	243	—	103	140	—	73.6	5	33	259
Massachusetts.....	46	46	—	3,444	3,444	—	1,357	2,087	—	65.0	46	721	2,980
Rhode Island.....	4	4	—	484	484	—	208	276	—	75.4	4	72	371
Connecticut.....	22	21	1	1,684	1,402	282	708	976	—	72.5	22	293	1,342
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	85	85	—	9,270	9,270	—	3,718	5,552	—	67.0	84	1,378	7,997
New Jersey.....	30	29	1	2,627	2,580	47	1,062	1,565	—	67.9	30	348	2,645
Pennsylvania.....	92	89	3	8,078	7,899	179	3,290	4,788	—	68.7	92	922	10,373
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	60	59	1	6,368	6,220	148	2,443	3,925	—	62.2	60	1,032	7,083
Indiana.....	39	39	—	4,663	4,663	—	1,757	2,906	—	69.5	39	855	6,905
Illinois.....	62	62	—	7,636	7,636	—	2,967	4,669	—	63.5	61	947	7,956
Michigan.....	56	53	3	7,206	6,833	373	2,905	4,301	—	67.5	56	1,132	10,513
Wisconsin.....	20	20	—	2,035	2,035	—	903	1,132	—	79.8	20	461	2,639
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	32	32	—	3,067	3,067	—	1,200	1,867	—	64.3	32	563	3,499
Iowa.....	25	25	—	2,720	2,720	—	1,051	1,669	—	63.0	25	428	3,437
Missouri.....	24	22	2	4,219	3,927	292	1,610	2,603	—	62.1	24	361	4,143
North Dakota.....	9	9	—	1,060	1,060	—	424	636	—	66.7	9	151	1,318
South Dakota.....	10	10	—	877	877	—	351	526	—	66.7	10	113	1,184
Nebraska.....	14	14	—	1,147	1,147	—	427	720	—	59.3	14	254	1,950
Kansas.....	25	25	—	1,995	1,995	—	713	1,223	59	58.3	25	548	3,301
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	—	237	237	—	87	150	—	58.0	1	37	215
Maryland.....	12	12	—	1,063	1,063	—	419	644	—	65.1	12	171	1,479
District of Columbia.....	5	5	—	663	663	—	294	369	—	79.7	5	136	772
Virginia.....	22	22	—	1,253	1,253	—	456	797	—	57.2	22	223	2,178
West Virginia.....	18	17	1	1,635	1,578	57	572	1,019	44	56.1	18	277	2,776
North Carolina.....	25	24	1	2,293	2,284	9	864	1,429	—	60.5	25	618	4,172
South Carolina.....	13	13	—	1,063	1,063	—	375	688	—	54.5	13	247	1,426
Georgia.....	16	16	—	1,379	1,379	—	480	899	—	53.4	16	309	1,989
Florida.....	17	17	—	1,676	1,676	—	644	1,032	—	62.4	15	389	1,887
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	11	11	—	855	855	—	265	590	—	44.9	11	144	1,519
Tennessee.....	8	8	—	777	777	—	297	480	—	61.9	8	134	1,339
Alabama.....	11	10	1	740	682	58	276	464	—	59.5	11	207	1,076
Mississippi.....	7	7	—	394	394	—	156	238	—	65.5	7	117	723
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	5	5	—	595	595	—	226	369	—	61.2	5	55	739
Louisiana.....	6	6	—	759	759	—	296	463	—	63.9	6	54	610
Oklahoma.....	21	21	—	1,601	1,601	—	508	993	—	51.2	21	429	2,348
Texas.....	29	29	—	2,756	2,756	—	1,119	1,637	—	68.4	29	585	3,037
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	11	11	—	706	706	—	259	447	—	57.9	11	83	813
Idaho.....	8	8	—	497	497	—	194	257	46	75.5	8	46	573
Wyoming.....	6	6	—	345	345	—	118	227	—	52.0	6	41	323
Colorado.....	14	14	—	1,397	1,397	—	536	861	—	62.3	13	149	1,322
New Mexico.....	6	5	1	276	266	10	110	166	—	66.3	6	37	301
Arizona.....	9	8	1	439	382	57	170	269	—	63.2	9	75	677
Utah.....	2	2	—	232	232	—	106	126	—	84.1	2	15	95
Nevada.....	1	1	—	69	69	—	28	41	—	(1)	1	18	104
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	29	29	—	1,917	1,917	—	799	1,084	34	73.7	27	241	2,285
Oregon.....	19	19	—	865	865	—	383	482	—	79.5	18	143	1,158
California.....	75	73	2	6,475	6,452	23	2,844	3,631	—	78.3	70	814	5,228

1 Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CORPS, 1906 to 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CORPS				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	1,088	1,052	742	669	103,038	74,768	35,954	22,968	30,209	72,829	29.3
NEW ENGLAND:											
Maine.....	12	13	10	12	867	999	550	381	263	604	30.3
New Hampshire.....	9	11	12	6	491	650	334	144	188	363	38.3
Vermont.....	5	4	6	7	243	172	120	138	51	192	21.0
Massachusetts.....	46	48	45	48	3,444	3,656	3,002	1,507	737	2,767	21.4
Rhode Island.....	4	5	4	5	454	376	252	160	126	338	26.0
Connecticut.....	22	20	19	15	1,684	1,189	797	476	349	1,335	20.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	85	95	74	80	9,270	8,258	4,361	3,093	2,109	7,161	22.8
New Jersey.....	30	29	23	19	2,627	2,377	915	620	589	2,038	22.4
Pennsylvania.....	92	91	73	49	8,078	6,852	3,457	1,932	1,814	6,264	22.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	60	58	42	46	6,368	4,805	2,206	2,059	1,915	4,453	30.1
Indiana.....	39	41	28	14	4,663	2,901	963	344	1,653	3,010	35.4
Illinois.....	62	57	40	50	7,636	4,346	2,725	1,928	2,354	5,282	30.8
Michigan.....	56	47	35	37	7,206	4,840	2,575	1,368	2,381	4,825	33.0
Wisconsin.....	20	18	13	14	2,035	1,105	552	390	660	1,375	32.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	32	33	21	15	3,087	2,410	1,161	581	1,125	1,942	36.7
Iowa.....	25	22	19	16	2,720	1,499	904	472	1,052	1,668	38.7
Missouri.....	24	14	13	17	4,219	1,103	629	970	1,685	2,531	39.5
North Dakota.....	9	11	8	8	1,060	988	454	237	406	654	38.3
South Dakota.....	10	9	7	7	877	685	336	109	423	454	48.2
Nebraska.....	14	14	5	6	1,147	543	136	154	332	815	28.9
Kansas.....	25	24	15	16	1,995	1,667	597	555	632	1,363	31.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Maryland.....	12	13	8	5	1,063	777	274	94	298	765	28.0
District of Columbia.....	6	3	2	1	663	387	84	18	139	524	21.0
Virginia.....	22	21	11	5	1,252	918	350	136	317	936	25.3
West Virginia.....	18	18	11	6	1,635	984	287	179	401	1,234	24.5
North Carolina.....	25	18	13	4	2,292	964	530	172	736	1,557	32.1
South Carolina.....	13	9	6	4	1,063	405	193	61	362	701	34.1
Georgia.....	16	13	8	3	1,379	691	367	67	414	965	30.0
Florida.....	17	14	7	2	1,676	940	261	28	582	1,094	34.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Kentucky.....	11	8	7	4	855	294	227	123	274	581	32.0
Tennessee.....	8	6	6	4	777	181	109	102	193	584	24.8
Alabama.....	11	8	8	7	740	248	370	79	219	521	29.6
Mississippi.....	7	4	7	3	394	92	159	15	83	311	21.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Arkansas.....	5	7	4	5	595	711	224	150	212	383	35.6
Louisiana.....	6	5	3	4	759	180	62	72	211	548	27.8
Oklahoma.....	21	22	6	8	1,501	1,695	196	130	421	1,080	28.0
Texas.....	29	29	16	15	2,756	1,191	415	361	889	1,867	32.3
MOUNTAIN:											
Montana.....	11	12	11	8	708	1,007	645	172	259	447	36.7
Idaho.....	8	10	4	5	497	432	150	135	217	280	43.7
Wyoming.....	6	4	3	1	345	343	81	22	141	204	40.9
Colorado.....	14	17	12	13	1,397	1,197	533	454	432	965	30.9
New Mexico.....	6	6	2	2	276	190	63	30	111	165	40.2
Arizona.....	9	7	3	3	439	286	144	42	100	279	36.4
Nevada.....	1	2	1	3	69	68	38	25	19	50	(¹)
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	29	33	19	17	1,917	1,978	1,000	820	383	1,534	20.0
Oregon.....	19	20	8	10	865	1,156	480	303	165	700	19.1
California.....	75	77	32	31	6,475	5,622	1,439	1,272	1,630	4,845	26.2
Other States.....	13	2	3	2	409	409	187	85	114	355	24.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Delaware, 1 and Utah, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CORPS BUILDINGS AND RESIDENCES AND AMOUNT OF BUILDING DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps reporting value of buildings]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of corps	Number of corps buildings	VALUE OF BUILDINGS		DEBT ON BUILDINGS		VALUE OF OFFICERS' RESIDENCES	
			Corps reporting	Amount	Corps reporting	Amount	Corps reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,088	839	828	\$21,781,052	501	\$4,253,919	113	\$582,491
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	12	12	12	265,886	8	69,059	1	(1)
New Hampshire.....	9	9	9	200,987	8	95,466		
Vermont.....	5	4	4	95,470	4	48,750		
Massachusetts.....	46	45	45	1,496,204	30	293,382	3	13,900
Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	178,663	2	28,000		
Connecticut.....	22	20	20	797,645	16	252,595	1	(1)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	85	76	75	2,972,636	46	430,176	5	30,764
New Jersey.....	30	28	28	950,194	17	204,140		
Pennsylvania.....	92	70	70	2,832,642	25	193,528		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	69	49	48	1,200,521	19	238,257	3	22,981
Indiana.....	39	26	26	437,987	14	107,476	3	14,220
Illinois.....	62	51	51	1,479,518	38	320,326	4	21,050
Michigan.....	56	43	43	1,015,350	28	208,554	14	89,328
Wisconsin.....	20	18	18	533,907	4	43,558	6	34,700
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	32	26	26	450,912	22	159,533	4	18,600
Iowa.....	25	17	17	212,497	5	21,682	3	12,074
Missouri.....	24	13	13	136,790	10	34,696	1	(1)
North Dakota.....	9	9	9	181,695	6	28,325	3	11,954
South Dakota.....	10	9	9	109,307	4	19,043		
Nebraska.....	14	8	7	55,740	6	15,684	2	(1)
Kansas.....	25	20	20	233,774	16	51,046	5	18,100
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	12	12	12	190,312	5	28,034		
District of Columbia.....	5	4	4	142,716	3	60,800		
Virginia.....	22	16	15	345,887	13	92,515		
West Virginia.....	18	14	13	341,736	2	28,997	2	(1)
North Carolina.....	25	12	12	295,591	7	27,782		
South Carolina.....	13	12	12	207,643	9	37,172		
Georgia.....	16	12	12	136,109	5	32,100	3	28,716
Florida.....	17	13	13	406,695	10	109,404	7	41,501
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	11	8	8	201,082	6	24,505	1	(1)
Tennessee.....	8	5	5	232,031	4	80,500		
Alabama.....	11	6	6	88,134	4	17,390	1	(1)
Mississippi.....	7	7	7	49,337	6	18,740		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	5	3	3	32,600	2	2,466	3	13,137
Louisiana.....	6	4	4	153,363	3	29,914		
Oklahoma.....	21	15	15	350,938	11	56,133	4	21,500
Texas.....	29	19	19	417,607	10	96,239	10	40,290
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	11	7	7	95,578	2	15,177	1	(1)
Wyoming.....	6	5	3	61,140	3	7,561		
Colorado.....	14	10	10	142,179	1	1,450	1	(1)
New Mexico.....	6	4	4	23,615	2	3,334	1	(1)
Arizona.....	9	5	5	58,624	2	13,469	2	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	29	24	24	484,150	19	118,245	5	13,226
Oregon.....	19	8	8	45,775	4	18,100	4	10,270
California.....	75	51	48	1,222,809	36	345,770	9	44,600
Other States.....	12	6	2 5	118,397	4	22,750	1	53,650

1 Amounts included in figures for "Other States" to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

2 Includes: Delaware, 1; Idaho, 2; Utah, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CORPS EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of corps	EXPENDITURES				
		Corps reporting	Total amount	Officers' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,088	1,085	\$8,056,923	\$1,023,420	\$344,020	\$187,310
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	12	12	44,238	10,441	1,310	698
New Hampshire.....	9	9	47,414	9,658	1,864	1,350
Vermont.....	5	5	18,011	4,772	570	120
Massachusetts.....	46	46	261,827	48,321	19,251	5,630
Rhode Island.....	4	4	34,055	4,078	4,000	269
Connecticut.....	22	22	126,057	23,456	7,259	1,631
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	85	85	523,743	90,194	40,099	15,763
New Jersey.....	30	30	171,137	28,996	8,878	5,728
Pennsylvania.....	92	92	500,016	90,683	29,536	17,872
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	60	60	394,022	62,598	14,289	10,881
Indiana.....	39	39	172,056	33,686	9,324	5,130
Illinois.....	62	62	292,022	52,455	22,006	8,891
Michigan.....	56	56	288,201	50,655	18,889	8,072
Wisconsin.....	20	20	134,332	23,516	8,451	4,137
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	32	32	112,873	22,814	5,899	4,637
Iowa.....	25	25	103,944	21,716	4,929	2,740
Missouri.....	24	24	105,907	16,992	5,961	4,103
North Dakota.....	9	9	43,018	8,090	3,048	3,099
South Dakota.....	10	10	33,963	6,286	2,509	1,709
Nebraska.....	14	13	43,650	9,251	3,679	549
Kansas.....	25	25	127,733	20,600	7,179	4,666
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	12	12	67,159	12,920	3,642	5,658
District of Columbia.....	5	5	34,088	6,660	3,710	1,615
Virginia.....	22	22	101,776	20,103	8,004	2,076
West Virginia.....	18	18	144,850	20,180	9,600	5,126
North Carolina.....	25	25	160,080	25,922	12,760	6,312
South Carolina.....	13	13	96,555	15,198	6,143	3,594
Georgia.....	16	16	74,441	15,189	3,603	1,628
Florida.....	17	17	197,353	19,760	6,962	8,917
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	11	11	60,581	8,082	4,260	2,017
Tennessee.....	8	8	93,149	8,405	3,227	6,614
Alabama.....	11	11	54,902	10,673	5,063	71
Mississippi.....	7	7	25,345	5,147	2,989	193
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	5	5	30,486	5,408	1,378	1,850
Louisiana.....	6	6	48,507	7,239	5,670	949
Oklahoma.....	21	21	129,984	17,335	3,984	4,231
Texas.....	29	27	241,619	28,742	7,903	5,621
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	11	11	60,798	10,487	2,172	4,459
Idaho.....	8	8	29,823	6,580	698	188
Wyoming.....	0	0	29,572	5,482	1,499	547
Colorado.....	14	14	53,986	10,642	1,825	3,139
New Mexico.....	6	6	22,250	4,520	508	321
Arizona.....	9	9	28,373	7,878	1,482	626
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	29	29	119,946	22,663	5,057	2,787
Oregon.....	19	19	50,082	13,303	428	1,679
California.....	75	75	471,143	70,335	20,996	8,182
Other States.....	4	4	31,800	5,324	929	1,265

¹ Includes: Delaware, 1; Utah, 2; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CORPS EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on building debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home mis- sions	For- eign mis- sions	To gen- eral head- quar- ters	All other pur- poses
United States.....	\$183,814	\$1,905,176	\$1,098,698	\$32,556	\$78,731	\$312,653	\$910,775
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....		17,872	8,172			2,166	3,585
New Hampshire.....		18,777	9,486			2,220	4,059
Vermont.....		4,536	1,359			681	5,973
Massachusetts.....	2,868	69,260	40,817	400		17,358	57,922
Rhode Island.....		9,953	7,773			2,015	5,367
Connecticut.....	500	27,885	27,095			6,788	31,443
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3,250	159,325	78,063			37,498	99,531
New Jersey.....	2,393	34,269	25,888			11,410	53,675
Pennsylvania.....	10,990	123,488	55,376			27,431	144,649
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	5,243	84,980	121,964			16,715	77,352
Indiana.....	8,419	47,775	31,177	579	5,198	10,919	13,849
Illinois.....	22,038	130,300	33,360		4,615	9,826	8,501
Michigan.....	13,754	79,138	40,316	4,527	10,645	8,829	53,376
Wisconsin.....	2,690	56,060	20,436	1,437	3,577	4,855	9,173
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	1,504	64,238	3,123			8,211	2,447
Iowa.....	2,624	42,202	11,511	1,858	2,214	7,049	7,104
Missouri.....	1,775	57,379	10,572			4,332	4,793
North Dakota.....		19,578	6,414			1,986	863
South Dakota.....		17,565	2,532			1,472	1,896
Nebraska.....	5,147	26,817	8,446	527	2,543	1,800	4,891
Kansas.....	2,415	55,003	16,811		120	5,171	15,766
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	1,430	17,104	4,951		3,667	5,062	12,725
District of Columbia.....	500	18,528				3,675	
Virginia.....	4,125	19,313	14,251	1,753	2,207	9,769	29,175
West Virginia.....		40,950	26,565	351	4,298	11,645	25,711
North Carolina.....	10,842	34,613	31,253	1,420	2,871	14,843	19,194
South Carolina.....	2,355	29,211	29,041	385	745	5,787	4,096
Georgia.....	138	40,867	8,349	383	722	3,571	
Florida.....	4,650	79,931	70,092	100	156	4,634	2,151
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	1,736	15,737	24,201	508	1,110	1,382	1,548
Tennessee.....	4,000	20,456	38,625	671	2,265		8,946
Alabama.....	1,700	31,762	4,147	611	875		
Mississippi.....		10,849	3,972	412	318		1,465
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	392	6,300	7,272	300	1,016	473	6,097
Louisiana.....	333	12,924	7,082	500	1,174	5,617	7,079
Oklahoma.....	600	67,297	23,787		2,925	5,885	3,940
Texas.....	3,788	20,506	52,497	2,190	4,606	1,153	114,613
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	1,453	14,534	12,446	953	1,252	2,734	10,308
Idaho.....	722	4,624	4,184	287	504	1,967	10,009
Wyoming.....	178	9,381	7,637	364	1,030	1,440	2,014
Colorado.....	158	14,702	13,340	1,060	2,769	3,228	3,123
New Mexico.....	200	4,265	6,163	262	691	1,744	3,578
Arizona.....	2,171	5,012	3,312	296	498	2,619	4,479
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,697	42,567	22,799	852	3,998	6,296	9,239
Oregon.....	712	7,874	7,018	876	1,062	3,482	13,618
California.....	31,848	178,850	110,902	7,883	7,833	18,587	15,727
Other States.....	276	10,619	4,041	341	1,227	2,937	4,841

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

This movement attributes its origin to a great missionary impulse that surged in the heart of its founder, William Booth. He, an ordained minister of the Methodist New Connection Body in England, had long felt a deep concern for that vast section of the population of British cities which was quite beyond the pale of existing church activities. It was in the year 1865 that a memorable excursion was made by him into the streets where this forgotten mass of mankind lived and resorted. What he there saw and heard moved him profoundly. He returned to his home and solemnly told his devoted wife, Catherine, that he had found his destiny. The recital of that experience stirred within her similar emotions and mutually they gave themselves to the service of seeking the lost.

The East London Mission resulted. Commencing with street meetings and then going to a tent it was found that many were amenable to this kind of effort and interest. Moral miracles were wrought as the gross darkness was penetrated.

At the inception there was no thought of creating a separate organization. It was expected that the work would be regarded as supplementary to and associated with existing churches. This proved, however, to be impracticable. The nature of the work and the status of its clientele compelled distinctive organization. The success and development of the mission was such that its aid was invoked for other parts of London and at large centers of population throughout Great Britain. These many mission stations were all under the guidance of Rev. William Booth who by common consent was made the "General Superintendent." Expanding thus, the name had to be changed and "The Christian Mission" became descriptive. Mr. Booth being a Methodist, it was perfectly natural that the government of this string of missions should take that form. Conference met annually, but in the interim it was often found that decisions had to be given that brooked no delay. The general superintendent was thus often compelled to make decisions in advance of the conference meetings.

It was in the year 1878 that Mr. Booth, when preparing his report for conference, in company with his assistant and his secretary, was noting the distinctive military methods which had gradually developed by the very force of circumstances that the following phrase was used: "The Christian Mission is a volunteer army." Exception was taken to the qualifying word and William Booth took his pen, and, leaning over his secretary's shoulder, erased "volunteer" and wrote in "salvation." The report went to the conference and was acclaimed as giving a splendidly fitting descriptive to a movement that was devoted to unrelenting war upon the forces of evil. The mission which had become to a considerable extent an army in fact was henceforth to be so known in name. Its "missionaries" were to be "captains" and its general superintendent "general."

While much progress had been made up to this time, yet the change in name and tactics was the signal for exceptional advance. The innovation caught the imagination of a great part of the people. The "Christian Mission Magazine" (monthly) became "The War Cry" (weekly) and "members" became "soldiers."

Under this impulse the organization crossed the seas and the United States was the first country outside the British Isles to be "invaded." By a similar process Canada, Australia, and other lands were occupied. Some 95 different countries and colonies are now knowing the beneficent work of this movement.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Salvation Army is strictly "fundamental." Its people believe in a Holy God, a Holy Bible and a holy people. Holiness of life is probably the most insistent claim it makes upon its people. It believes that basic to all effective service is a right life.

In its interpretation of Biblical truths it is Arminian rather than Calvinistic. The love of God is as wide as the world. The atoning sacrifice is as universal as is the need.

In regard to the forms and sacraments of religion, such as the Lord's Supper, baptism, and other rites, the position occupied is neutral. The sacraments that save are spiritual.

The soldiery all subscribe to a simple statement of faith in which each definitely affirms himself as willingly surrendered to God and that he will do his utmost to

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Commissioner Edward J. Parker, national secretary, Salvation Army, and approved by him in its present form.

persuade others to do likewise. Every Salvation soldier is a pledged nonuser of intoxicating drinks and all harmful drugs. This statement is known as the "Articles of War."

ORGANIZATION

As implied by its name, the government of the Salvation Army is of a military character. The founder of the movement, in its very early days, often found himself, in the interests of strength and dispatch, compelled to assume command in recurring emergencies attendant upon rapid advance. The idea and the implementing of the movement upon a military basis became a matter of development rather than being of original purpose. Withal it has proved to be of the highest worth in securing the great objective for which the organization was created.

The Army's personnel is recruited from all grades of society. Many of the less favored in life, finding their needs serviced by some one of the Army's numerous ministries, have, by this contact, awakened within them the desire for a better life and evolution from being a beneficiary to a convert and ultimate soldiery is frequently seen. Equally those who are in better circumstances are led to attend its meetings, and, by the diffusion of its spirit, they are led to devote themselves to the great adventure.

The unit of the organized Salvation Army is the corps, which may be found in several in one large city. To join the Army (which is the first and most important step) and upon signing the pledge is desired, the soldier becomes a candidate, and a rigid examination follows, covering spiritual, mental, educational, and physical fitness for such a career. Should this examination—made of course by thoroughly competent persons—prove to be satisfactory, the case is finally reviewed and passed upon by the candidates board and acceptance is registered. After acceptance the candidate—now a cadet—enters training in the college provided for that purpose. This work is intensive and lasts about 12 months. Probationary officership then follows for a further 12 months, during which time a series of studies must be completed.

Every rank is open to every cadet who enters the training college. Fitness, merit, and time service are factors having to do with promotion. Being militaristic, it is necessarily autocratic in its control, yet the whole is shot through with the paternalistic idea, for fundamentally it is a service of love and any thing violative of this basic principle would be entirely out of place. The originating spirit that gave birth to the movement must ever remain its vitalizing force. To nurture and to safeguard this all are in a holy conspiracy.

The international headquarters are in London. For administrative purposes there are many territorial headquarters in various parts of the world, there being 4 such headquarters here in the United States; namely, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Atlanta. Each of these headquarters houses, officially, the commander of the respective territory and the departmental chiefs. Every territory throughout the world has a wide measure of autonomy. In America there is a national office, presided over by the national secretary, and this office is maintained for the purposes of reference, contacts with the federal authorities, and coordination between the four territorial commanders.

The "field," "social service" (men), "social service" (women), "Scandinavian," etc., are each separate departments of service—all functioning through the territorial headquarters.

WORK

The primary object of the Salvation Army is the spiritual regeneration of mankind. Whatever phase of its many activities be considered this primary object is always controlling.

The corps work is the chief avenue for expressing this purpose. The numerous meetings, conducted at these centers, are all in order to promote the salvation and spiritual prosperity of the people who are reached by this method. Each corps is under the command of an officer whose time is wholly given to the work.

Within these corps organizations there are numerous branches such as the Home League (a sewing circle), the Company Meeting (Sunday school), the Young People's Legion (a body of young people desiring to qualify for active religious work), the Corps Cadet Brigade (young men and women who are definitely studying with a view to becoming officers in the movement), Life-Saving Scouts and Girl Guards (these organizations are for youths of teen age), "Sunbeams" (for small girls), "Chums" (for small boys). Emphasis is increasingly

being given to the care of youth in character-forming activities pursued in gymnasiums, ball clubs, etc.

In connection with the oversight of this branch of Salvation Army work, the officer is frequently requisitioned by civic authorities to aid in the solution of some human problem. Occasionally these problems assume disastrous proportions and in such emergencies the character of the Army's organization fits it for quick and effective action. The mobility and endurance of its personnel prove to be of real value in emergencies. The errant, the wayward, the needy, are frequently the wards of the Salvation Army officer and he often acts in the role of parole officer for a released prisoner. In many cases he is the recognized authority for the care of transients and does much in the realm of relief work.

In addition to the above, which has to do with what is known as the "field work" of the Salvation Army, there are other important branches known as "social service." This in turn is distinctive, being for "men" or "women" or "children."

Under the men's social service department there are being operated some 97 hotels where cheap lodgment can be obtained by the working man. This department also maintains 106 "centers" where industrial service is being carried forward. The statistical report reveals that these centers have a normal population of some 4,500 men, each man knowing the average stay is about 4 months in the center. The beneficiaries thus run to some 19,000 per year. Figures assume impressive importance when this service is stated in terms of single lodgings and meals.

The industry carried forward in these centers, revolves about the collection of the surplus clothing, furniture, etc., which accumulates in households, its sorting, reparation, and marketing—all means work. The revenue produced supports the workers and permits of a cash grant. Habits of thrift are formed and here, too, the basic idea of the Army's work is always suitably stressed. Multitudes of men who, by misfortune or fault, find themselves inmates of the social center emerge to a life greatly strengthened and often permanently renewed.

The less favored in life come to these centers and often make extensive purchases from very limited pocketbooks. The rule is a nominal charge but much is gratuitously bestowed. In no case is any Salvation Army institution ever run for personal profit.

The women's work is housed in some 36 large cities throughout the United States. These centers are known as "women's homes and hospitals" and the specialized work is that of maternity. These homes have an aggregate capacity of about 2,000 and in the last year of record there were admitted some 4,896 patients, 4,807 of whom were discharged. At the end of the year 1,179 were still in the care of the Salvation Army and this adult population was augmented by an almost similar number of babies. All these guests, both mothers and children, are the objects of scientific and skillful attention. Thus the problem of errant womanhood is being effectually solved.

Additional to this service the Salvation Army conducts much dispensary work and has several general hospitals.

Through its department for child welfare much is being done for the care and development of orphaned and needy children. Several homes are being conducted. Typical and chief of these is the Orphanage and Industrial Farm at Lytton, Calif. Here more than 200 children are legally committed to the care of the Army and official inspection results in most commendable grading. The Infants' Hospital and Children's Home in Brooklyn, N. Y., stands out as a model of splendid service and excellent management. Between these 2 geographical extremes are several homes of smaller capacity where similar beneficent work is being done. Beyond the mainland, but still under the Stars and Stripes, stands the fine work being done in the Army's homes for boys and girls in the Hawaiian Islands.

Settlements have been made in the poorer quarters of the large cities and these centers are replete with most useful service. Officers thoroughly competent to deal with the intricate problems of life which so frequently press upon the less favored of our population reside on the spot. Understanding, sympathy, and advice, together with the most practical help, is extended to all who may so need. Hundreds of mothers, whose circumstances require the pursuit of breadwinning toil, leave their little ones in the care of the officers throughout the day, while that toil is being performed. Here, too, the benefit conferred upon the little ones is plainly seen, even by the most casual observer.

As a general relief agency it affected an army of over 2,500,000 people through the last year's work. Much of this service was rendered to families upon the acknowledged scientific basis and always in cooperation with other agencies occupying that field.

Through the Army's free employment bureaus, dotted over the country, tens of thousands of men were helped into needed work.

The festive seasons of Christmas and Thanksgiving are made luminous through the distribution of seasonable bounty where otherwise the darkness of unrelieved poverty would find no mitigation. This year's figures reveal that more than 400,000 were so fed and over 335,000 children received toys. In all this beneficent work the Army is pleased to act as almoner for the generous public.

In the search for missing friends, through the department organized to meet this painful need, a worthy measure of success is found. The proverbial "needle in a haystack" finds its counterpart here, but the problem is frequently most happily solved. Here the international character of the Army's organization is proved to be a most effective factor. In cases handled nearly 40 percent are successful.

In connection with these relief operations a word should be said relative to the very numerous fresh-air camps that are operated throughout the summer months whither mothers and children are taken in groups for periods of a week or two. In emergency cases the period may be doubled. It is the Army's aim to have these camps thoroughly equipped with all needed devices for the comfort, health, and entertainment of its guests. Medical, dietary, and nursing care are included.

There is much social work being done that is quite beyond the category of the eleemosynary kind. Such for instance was the Salvation Army's contribution to the comfort, the morale, and the entertainment of our mobilized forces in the great War.

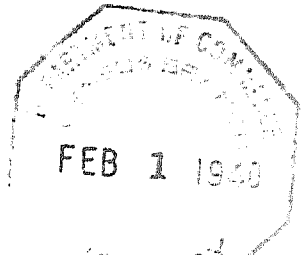
Experience revealed that the social and industrial order presented fields for exceptional usefulness. Residence provision for a large and growing number of young business women, whose occupation compels a home away from home where comfort and safety and fellowship would all be available within the realm of modest cost, proved to be a pressing need. This has led to the establishment of the "Evangeline Residences for Young Women" which are found in many of the large centers of population. These residences are run upon a business basis with the thought of rendering the service needed without any regard to financial profit.

The Salvation Army in the United States makes its contribution to the great missionary endeavor of its organization in foreign fields by gifts in personnel and money. This work in the missionary countries of the world is under the control of international headquarters in Great Britain. The money contribution toward this missionary work in other lands consists of 50 percent of the self-denial fund raised annually in the United States and the appeal so states that it is for home and foreign missions. Whatever is given is divided equally between these branches of work. The Salvation Army now operates in 95 countries and colonies.

The work of the Army is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, from its membership (soldiers), from the public generally, and the profits derived from its official publication "The War Cry" which is issued weekly by each of the territories.

In all important centers advisory boards have been organized. These boards, consisting of the strongest business and public-minded citizens in the community, function in an advisory capacity, and in a very practical and active way.

The property holdings of the Salvation Army in the United States now aggregate \$38,046,938 net, with a mortgage amounting to \$9,471,021. These totals include the amounts shown in the statistical tables covering the field activities. These properties are held by the Salvation Army, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Wherever necessary, by the requirements of the laws of other States, incorporation has been attended to so that legal existence is universal.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 13

ADVENTIST BODIES STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for the six denominations
comprising the group of Adventist bodies, as follows:

Advent Christian Church
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination
Church of God (Adventist)
Life and Advent Union
Church of God (Oregon, Ill.)
Primitive Advent Christian Church

Prepared under the supervision of
Dr. T. F. MURPHY
Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....

Total expenditures during year.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

ADVENTIST BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

What is known as the "Advent movement" originated with William Miller, who was born at Pittsfield, Mass., February 15, 1782, and died in Low Hampton, N. Y., December 20, 1849. He bore a good reputation as a farmer and citizen, served as a captain in the War of 1812, and was a diligent student and a great reader, although he had only a common-school education. For some years he was an avowed deist, but, as he said, "found no spiritual rest" until, in 1816, he was converted and united with the Baptists. After his conversion, as objections to the authenticity and inspiration of the Scriptures were pressed upon him in the same way that he had formerly pressed them upon others, he determined to devote himself to a careful study of the Bible, laying aside commentaries and using the marginal references and Cruden's Concordance as his only helps. As a result of this study he became satisfied that the Bible is its own interpreter, and that it is "a system of revealed truths, so clearly and simply given that the 'wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.'"

At that time very little was heard from pulpit or press respecting the second coming of Christ, the general impression being that it must be preceded by the conversion of the world and the millennium, a long period of universal holiness and peace. As Mr. Miller studied the prophetic portions of the Bible, he became convinced that the doctrine of the world's conversion was unscriptural; that not only the parable of the wheat and the tares, as explained by Christ in Matthew xiii, 24-30, 36-43, but many other passages, teach the coexistence of Christianity and anti-Christianity while the gospel age lasts. As the period of a thousand years, during which Satan is bound, mentioned in Revelation xx, and from which the conception of the millennium is derived, lies between the first resurrection (Rev. xx, 4-6), which he understood to include all of the redeemed, and that of "the rest of the dead" (Rev. xx, 5), his conclusion was that the coming of Christ in person, power, and glory must be premillennial. He believed that at this coming there would be a resurrection of all the dead in Christ, who, together with all the redeemed then alive, would be "caught up to meet the Lord in the air"; that the wicked would then be judged, and the present heavens and earth dissolved by fire, to be followed by their regeneration as the inheritance of the redeemed, involving the glorious, immortal, and personal reign of Christ and all His saints.

As to the time when the Advent might be expected, Mr. Miller's conclusion was as follows:

In examining the prophecies * * * I found that only four universal monarchies are predicted in the Bible to precede the setting up of God's everlasting kingdom; that three of those had passed away—Babylon, Medo-Persia, and Grecia—and that the fourth, Rome, had already passed into its last state * * *. And finding all the signs of the times, and the present condition of the world, to compare harmoniously with the prophetic description of the last days, I was compelled to believe that the world had about reached the limits of the period allotted for its continuance.

Moreover, as a result of his study of prophetic chronology, he believed not only that the Advent was at hand, but that its date might be fixed with some definiteness. Taking the more or less generally accepted view that the "days" of prophecy symbolize years, he was led to the conclusion that the 2,300 days referred to in Daniel viii, 13, 14, the beginning of which he dated from the commandment to restore Jerusalem, given in 457 B. C. (Daniel ix, 25), and the 1,335 days of the same prophet (xii, 12), which he took to constitute the latter part of the 2,300 days, would end coincidentally in or about the year 1843. The cleansing

of the sanctuary, which was to take place at the close of the 2,300 days (Daniel viii, 14), he understood to mean the cleansing of the earth at the second coming of Christ, which, as a result of his computations, he confidently expected would occur some time between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844, the period corresponding to the Jewish year.

The public labors of Mr. Miller, according to the best evidence to be obtained, date from the autumn of 1831, when he accepted an invitation to go to Dresden, N. Y., to speak on the subject of the Lord's return. He gave several addresses, with the result that many persons were "hopefully converted." Other invitations quickly followed, and thus began a work which in a few years, though not without opposition, spread far and wide, ministers and members of various evangelical denominations uniting in the expectation of the speedy, personal, and premillennial coming of Christ. The first general gathering of those interested in this subject was held in Boston in October 1840. The call for this gathering simply invited Christians of all denominations to come together to compare views and to confer as to the best means of promulgating this important truth. The Advent movement was further assisted by the appearance of a number of papers, such as the *Midnight Cry*, the *Signs of the Times*, and the *Trumpet of Alarm*, emphasizing these views.

As the time approached when the coming of Christ was expected there was widespread interest and elaborate preparation. When the Lord did not come in the spring of 1844, Mr. Miller published to the world his mistake. However, in the summer of 1844, Samuel Sheffield Snow, George Storrs, and several other prominent leaders, began to preach that the second advent of Christ would occur on October 22, 1844, which was the date that year of the Jewish Day of Atonement. Great numbers of the Adventists eagerly accepted this view. Mr. Miller and Joshua V. Himes held aloof from any public advocacy of this theory. But Mr. Miller did write a letter which appeared in the *Advent Herald* under date of October 16, 1844, in which he expressed his faith in this October date for the coming of Christ and announced that if this prediction too should fail, he would suffer twice as much disappointment as he had experienced before. The passing of this date without the occurrence of the expected event was a source of great disappointment to Mr. Miller, as well as to those who had so strongly advocated it, and their followers. Mr. Miller did not, however, to the end of his life, change his views with regard to the premillennial character of the Advent itself, or his belief that "the day of the Lord is near, even at the door."

In its beginning the Adventist movement was wholly within the existing churches and there was no attempt to establish a separate denomination. Mr. Miller himself during the greater part of his work was a Baptist licentiate. In June 1843, however, the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church passed resolutions condemning the movement, and from that time considerable opposition was manifested. In some cases Adventists were forced to leave the churches of which they were members; in others they withdrew voluntarily, basing their action, in part, on the command to "come out of Babylon" (Rev. xviii, 4), including under the term "Babylon" not only the Roman Catholic Church, but the Protestant churches. Mr. Miller and other leaders earnestly deprecated this interpretation, yet it influenced some to leave the old communions.

The Adventists who, for either of the causes mentioned, withdrew from the existing churches generally formed organizations of their own, although in some places they omitted any formal organization, considering either that the time was too short or that organization was sinful. No definite move was made, however, toward the general organization of the adherents of the Adventist doctrines until 1845. In that year, according to an estimate made by Mr. Miller, there were Advent congregations in "nearly a thousand places, numbering * * * some fifty thousand believers." A conference was called at Albany, N. Y., in April 1845, for the purpose of defining their position, and was largely attended, Mr. Miller being present. A declaration of principles was adopted, embodying the views of Mr. Miller respecting the personal and premillennial character of the second advent of Christ, the resurrection of the dead, and the renewal of the earth as the abode of the redeemed, together with cognate points of doctrine, which have been summarized as follows:

1. The present heavens and earth are to be dissolved by fire, and new heavens and a new earth are to be created whose dominion is to be given to "the people of the saints of the Most High."

2. There are but two advents of the Saviour, both of which are personal and visible. The first includes the period of His life from His birth to the Ascension; the second begins with His descent from heaven at the sounding of the last trump.

3. The second coming is indicated to be near at hand, even at the doors; and this truth should be preached to saints that they may rejoice, knowing that their redemption draws nigh; and to sinners that they may be warned to flee from the wrath to come.

4. The condition of salvation is repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Those who have repentance and faith will live soberly and righteously and godly in this world, looking for the Lord's appearing.

5. There will be a resurrection of the bodies of all the dead, both of the just and the unjust. Those who are Christ's will be raised at His coming; the rest of the dead, not until a thousand years later.

6. The only millennium taught in the Word of God is the thousand years intervening between the first resurrection and that of the rest of the dead.

7. There is no difference under the gospel dispensation between Jew and gentile, but God will render to every man according to his deeds. The only restoration of Israel is in the restoration of the saints to the regenerated earth.

8. There is no promise of this world's conversion. The children of the kingdom and of the wicked one will continue together until the end of the world.

9. Departed saints do not enter their inheritance at death, that inheritance being reserved in heaven ready to be revealed at the second coming, when they will be equal to the angels, being the children of God and of the resurrection; but in soul and spirit they enter the paradise of God, to await in rest and comfort the final blessedness of the everlasting kingdom.

The somewhat loosely organized body formed at the general conference of Adventists held at Albany, N. Y., in April 1845 continued for a decade to include practically all the Adventists except those who held to the observance of the seventh, rather than the first, day of the week as the Sabbath. In 1855 the discussions, in which Jonathan Cummings had so prominent a part, resulted in the withdrawal of some members and the subsequent organization of the Advent Christian Church. The Adventists who continued their adherence to the original body were for the most part those who believed in the doctrine of the conscious state of the dead and the eternal suffering of the wicked, claiming on these points to be in accord with the personal views of Mr. Miller. They, however, felt the need of closer association, and in 1858 organized at Boston, Mass., the American Millennial Association, partly for the purpose of publishing material in support of their belief and partly as a basis of fellowship. Some years later the members of this society adopted the term "Evangelical Adventists" as a denominational name, with a view to distinguishing themselves from other bodies with which they differed on doctrinal points.

For some years the association published a periodical bearing at different periods the names, Signs of the Times, Advent Herald, Messiah's Herald, and Herald of the Coming One. It contributed to the support of the China Inland Mission and of laborers and missions in other fields, but as the older members died many of the younger families joined other evangelical denominations, and the number of churches and members diminished rapidly. In 1906 they reported 18 organizations with 481 members, 16 church edifices, and \$27,050 as value of church property; 9 Sunday schools with 57 officers and teachers and 264 scholars; and 8 ministers. When the inquiries for the census of 1916 were made, it appeared that all the churches, except a few in Pennsylvania, had disbanded or discontinued all services, and from those in Pennsylvania no information could be obtained. The denomination as an ecclesiastical body has, therefore, been dropped from this report.

Discussions in regard to the nature of the Advent, and particularly in regard to the future life, resulted in the formation of other bodies independent in organization but agreeing in the belief that the Advent is to be personal and premillennial and is near at hand and in their recognition of the influence of Mr. Miller and those immediately associated with him.

The denominations grouped under the name Adventist in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the summary table following, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods. Two bodies listed in 1906 were not included in the table for 1916 or later censuses. The omission of the Evangelical Adventists is

explained in a preceding paragraph. The Churches of God (Adventist) unattached congregations, if any of these churches existed in 1936, 1926, or 1916, were probably included among the independent churches or merged with other Adventist bodies. The denomination reported prior to 1936 as "Churches of God in Christ Jesus" is more or less a local name, and it is also known, in some localities, as "Church of God of the Abrahamic Faith." An investigation shows the general conference to be organized under the name "Church of God," but in order to distinguish it from many other churches of this name the location of its headquarters is added for definiteness, as "Church of God (Oregon, Ill.)."

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE ADVENTIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group	2,538	165,815	1,758	\$8,778,820	2,417	\$8,574,658	1,845	119,756
Advent Christian Church	346	26,258	313	1,867,420	327	321,922	288	18,702
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	2,054	133,254	1,362	6,690,955	1,973	6,196,143	1,465	97,062
Church of God (Adventist)	45	1,250	17	22,090	32	9,732	25	649
Life and Advent Union	6	352	5	42,500	6	8,916	4	181
Church of God (Oregon, Ill.)	71	4,163	48	137,755	65	36,308	60	2,967
Primitive Advent Christian Church	14	538	13	15,300	14	1,637	3	195
1926								
Total for the group	2,578	148,177	1,819	11,069,449	2,336	7,610,863	1,759	102,779
Advent Christian Church	444	29,430	385	2,310,000	379	536,192	304	18,806
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	1,981	110,998	1,363	8,477,999	1,849	6,998,988	1,383	81,067
Church of God (Adventist)	58	1,686	12	25,850	39	13,887	23	685
Life and Advent Union	7	535	7	91,000	6	19,861	7	344
Churches of God in Christ Jesus	86	3,528	52	164,600	63	41,935	42	1,877
1916								
Total for the group	2,867	114,915	1,716	3,885,235	2,240	2,186,588	2,246	98,802
Advent Christian Church	534	30,597	417	1,188,070	423	274,446	379	21,007
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	2,011	79,355	1,231	2,568,495	1,737	1,887,772	1,803	74,863
Church of God (Adventist)	22	848	8	8,200	10	2,358	—	—
Life and Advent Union	13	658	8	41,600	11	8,996	9	439
Churches of God in Christ Jesus	87	3,457	52	78,870	59	13,016	55	2,493
1906								
Total for the group	2,537	92,735	1,471	2,425,209	—	—	2,078	69,110
Evangelical Adventist	18	451	15	27,050	—	—	9	264
Advent Christian Church	541	26,799	428	854,323	—	—	362	16,941
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	1,894	62,211	981	1,454,087	—	—	1,656	50,225
Church of God (Adventist)	10	354	3	4,000	—	—	9	326
Churches of God (Adventist), Unattached Congregations	10	257	2	2,300	—	—	5	200
Life and Advent Union	12	509	6	29,799	—	—	7	259
Churches of God in Christ Jesus	62	2,124	36	53,650	—	—	30	895

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Advent Christian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches, by vote of the members, upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	346	119	227	34.4	65.6
Members, number.....	26,258	11,976	14,282	45.6	54.4
Average membership per church.....	76	101	63		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	10,310	4,664	5,646	45.2	54.8
Female.....	15,732	7,168	8,564	45.6	54.4
Sex not reported.....	216	144	72	66.7	33.3
Males per 100 females.....	65.5	65.1	65.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	480	280	200	58.3	41.7
13 years and over.....	23,606	10,750	12,856	45.5	54.5
Age not reported.....	2,172	946	1,226	43.6	56.4
Percent under 13 years ²	2.0	2.5	1.5		
Church edifices, number.....	321	109	212	34.0	66.0
Value—number reporting.....	313	107	206	34.2	65.8
Amount reported.....	\$1,867,420	\$1,346,315	\$521,105	72.1	27.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,819,142	\$1,345,437	\$473,705	74.0	26.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$48,278	\$878	\$47,400	1.8	98.2
Average value per church.....	\$5,966	\$12,582	\$2,580		
Debt—number reporting.....	51	40	11		
Amount reported.....	\$129,023	\$115,916	\$13,107	89.8	10.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	201	53	148	26.4	73.6
Parsonages, number.....	117	55	62	47.0	53.0
Value—number reporting.....	105	49	56	46.7	53.3
Amount reported.....	\$318,992	\$209,792	\$109,200	65.8	34.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	327	116	211	35.5	64.5
Amount reported.....	\$321,922	\$216,755	\$105,167	67.3	32.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$157,376	\$98,760	\$58,616	62.8	37.2
All other salaries.....	\$17,065	\$12,796	\$4,239	75.0	25.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$33,220	\$22,185	\$11,035	66.8	33.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$22,716	\$19,024	\$3,692	83.7	16.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$51,381	\$39,488	\$11,893	76.9	23.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc....	\$5,284	\$3,054	\$2,230	57.8	42.2
Home missions.....	\$12,481	\$7,850	\$4,631	62.9	37.1
Foreign missions.....	\$7,816	\$5,411	\$2,405	69.2	30.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4,569	\$2,757	\$1,812	60.3	39.7
All other purposes.....	\$10,014	\$5,430	\$4,584	54.2	45.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$984	\$1,869	\$498		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	288	110	178	38.2	61.8
Officers and teachers.....	3,059	1,433	1,626	46.8	53.2
Scholars.....	18,702	9,073	9,629	48.5	51.5
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	10	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	86	75	11	-----	-----
Scholars.....	887	710	177	80.0	20.0
Weekday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	18	6	12	-----	-----
Scholars.....	167	71	96	42.5	57.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	67	31	36	-----	-----
Scholars.....	304	145	159	47.7	52.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Advent Christian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	346	444	534	541
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-98	-90	-7	-----
Percent.....	-22.1	-16.9	-1.3	-----
Members, number.....	26,258	29,430	30,597	26,799
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-3,172	-1,167	3,798	-----
Percent.....	-10.8	-3.8	14.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	76	66	57	50
Church edifices, number.....	321	410	418	428
Value—number reporting.....	313	385	417	428
Amount reported.....	\$1,867,420	\$2,310,000	\$1,188,070	\$854,323
Average value per church.....	\$5,966	\$6,000	\$2,849	\$1,996
Debt—number reporting.....	51	54	63	87
Amount reported.....	\$129,023	\$121,667	\$95,970	\$78,828
Parsonages, number.....	117	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	105	111	77	44
Amount reported.....	\$318,992	\$395,150	\$143,050	\$72,675
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	327	379	423	-----
Amount reported.....	\$321,922	\$536,192	\$274,446	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$157,376	\$409,241	\$233,618	-----
All other salaries.....	\$17,065			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$33,220			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$22,716			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$51,381	\$112,292	\$40,828	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,284			-----
Home missions.....	\$12,481			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$7,816			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4,569	\$14,659	\$649	-----
All other purposes.....	\$10,014			-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$984	\$1,415	\$649	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	288	304	379	362
Officers and teachers.....	3,059	2,773	3,134	2,876
Scholars.....	18,702	18,806	21,007	16,941

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Advent Christian Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Advent Christian Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	349	119	227	26,258	11,976	14,282	10,310	15,732	216	65.5	288	3,059	18,702
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	30	7	23	2,349	889	1,460	898	1,451	---	61.0	31	330	2,019
New Hampshire.....	25	8	17	1,382	652	730	516	806	---	59.6	24	277	1,283
Vermont.....	12	3	9	629	179	450	248	381	---	65.1	9	118	477
Massachusetts.....	28	23	5	2,018	1,798	220	747	1,236	35	60.4	27	318	1,750
Rhode Island.....	5	2	3	461	230	231	157	304	---	51.6	5	81	505
Connecticut.....	12	9	3	1,233	980	253	472	761	---	62.0	10	167	814
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	12	5	7	720	300	420	289	431	---	67.1	11	131	439
Pennsylvania.....	3	---	3	90	---	90	28	62	---	---	3	28	125
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	12	1	11	813	35	778	353	460	---	76.7	11	80	502
Indiana.....	1	1	---	250	250	---	100	150	---	66.7	1	23	203
Illinois.....	9	5	4	952	789	163	370	473	109	78.2	9	148	826
Michigan.....	4	2	2	209	139	70	72	137	---	52.6	2	28	100
Wisconsin.....	9	2	7	726	229	497	290	436	---	66.5	7	75	494
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	4	1	3	200	126	74	85	115	---	73.9	1	20	107
Iowa.....	4	---	4	236	---	236	86	150	---	57.3	3	35	268
Missouri.....	3	---	3	299	---	299	125	174	---	71.8	3	23	95
Nebraska.....	1	1	---	42	42	---	22	20	---	---	1	7	22
Kansas.....	3	2	1	107	95	12	47	60	---	---	2	19	70
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	13	---	13	794	---	794	362	432	---	83.8	11	95	611
West Virginia.....	26	2	24	1,629	491	1,138	609	960	---	69.7	22	171	1,457
North Carolina.....	35	9	26	4,037	1,202	2,835	1,501	2,536	---	59.2	28	227	2,026
South Carolina.....	7	1	6	772	46	726	350	422	---	82.9	6	40	276
Georgia.....	8	1	7	635	151	484	254	381	---	66.7	4	38	280
Florida.....	22	6	16	2,274	1,176	1,098	879	1,323	72	66.4	17	155	1,016
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	7	2	5	102	36	126	66	96	---	---	3	22	185
Tennessee.....	1	1	---	21	21	---	11	10	---	---	---	---	---
Alabama.....	5	2	3	205	68	137	81	124	---	65.3	4	28	236
Mississippi.....	4	---	4	263	---	263	127	136	---	93.4	1	5	20
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	1	---	1	45	---	45	21	24	---	---	1	6	25
Oklahoma.....	6	3	3	369	193	176	154	215	---	71.6	5	40	211
Texas.....	4	1	3	370	104	266	160	210	---	76.2	3	29	250
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	3	3	---	100	100	---	41	59	---	---	3	28	185
New Mexico.....	1	1	---	84	84	---	36	48	---	---	1	8	70
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	6	3	3	490	402	88	105	205	---	60.1	5	84	530
Oregon.....	3	2	1	209	160	49	90	119	---	75.6	3	27	179
California.....	11	10	1	1,083	1,009	74	408	675	---	60.4	11	160	941

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	348	444	534	641	26,258	29,430	30,597	26,799	480	23,608	2,172	2.0
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	36	45	57	37	2,349	2,132	2,575	1,610	32	2,317		1.4
New Hampshire.....	25	24	33	40	1,382	1,361	1,570	1,608	17	1,157	208	1.4
Vermont.....	12	15	19	23	629	738	1,040	1,082	3	612	14	.5
Massachusetts.....	28	32	33	41	2,018	2,548	2,780	3,053	39	1,913	66	2.0
Rhode Island.....	5	7	8	7	461	661	772	761	1	460		.2
Connecticut.....	12	14	19	22	1,233	1,297	1,550	1,645	8	1,057	168	.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	12	13	24	24	720	625	1,024	1,145	7	713		1.0
Pennsylvania.....	3	6	11	11	90	175	350	330		90		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	12	15	17	20	813	747	1,135	782	17	602	194	2.7
Indiana.....	1	4	7	10	250	271	618	660	25	225		10.0
Illinois.....	9	9	14	17	952	1,162	1,023	1,054	13	830	109	1.5
Michigan.....	4	5	12	14	209	242	325	451		150	59	
Wisconsin.....	9	13	18	17	726	646	846	651	7	719		1.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	4	4	4	5	200	252	296	349	1	165	34	.6
Iowa.....	4	5	10	14	236	257	502	608	14	205	17	6.4
Missouri.....	3	5	5	9	299	318	353	323	4	295		1.3
Nebraska.....	1	1	3	6	42	27	125	305		42		
Kansas.....	3	5	7	4	107	230	341	247	1	106		.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	13	10	12	12	794	481	593	507	11	783		1.4
West Virginia.....	26	51	63	36	1,629	2,765	2,629	1,476	12	1,463	124	.8
North Carolina.....	35	43	23	23	4,037	4,165	1,960	1,388	66	3,429	542	1.9
South Carolina.....	7	7	7	7	772	755	789	509	19	753		2.5
Georgia.....	8	18	22	14	635	1,522	1,429	917	21	463	151	4.3
Florida.....	22	27	25	29	2,274	2,323	1,954	1,801	80	1,818	376	4.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	7	3	4		162	80	130		1	161		.6
Tennessee.....	1	3	8	11	21	98	274	351		21		
Alabama.....	5	4	7	10	205	227	296	413	4	121	80	3.2
Mississippi.....	4	7	7	5	263	278	313	189	2	261		.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....		1	3	3		20	84	120				
Oklahoma.....	6	8	4	18	359	334	215	502	10	320	30	2.9
Texas.....	4	10	11	13	370	623	651	411	7	363		1.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	3				100				11	89		11.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	6	7	8	9	490	514	466	410	24	466		4.9
Oregon.....	3	5	12	10	209	230	323	302	6	203		2.9
California.....	11	14	13	15	1,083	1,052	980	675	13	1,070		1.2
Other States.....	12	4	4	5	129	266	281	155	4	125		3.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes Louisiana, 1, and New Mexico, 1.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

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TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	346	321	313	\$1,867,420	51	\$129,023	105	\$318,692
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	36	35	35	159,200	3	9,500	13	28,750
New Hampshire.....	25	23	23	129,500	4	3,675	10	28,700
Vermont.....	12	12	11	62,000			5	11,300
Massachusetts.....	28	25	25	309,100	5	27,709	7	32,000
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	65,737	1	500	3	17,042
Connecticut.....	12	11	11	265,000	6	6,235	7	48,500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	12	12	12	83,100	2	3,800	5	10,000
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	3	4,500				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	12	12	11	34,930	1	5,000	1	(1)
Illinois.....	9	9	9	98,800	3	27,600	8	29,700
Michigan.....	4	3	3	12,700	1	4,256	1	(1)
Wisconsin.....	9	9	9	32,900	3	5,112	6	18,100
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	4	4	3	30,000	1	850	1	(1)
Iowa.....	4	4	4	6,200			3	5,200
Missouri.....	3	3	3	2,900				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	13	13	13	15,550			2	(1)
West Virginia.....	26	23	22	84,800	1	8,450	2	(1)
North Carolina.....	35	34	34	102,128	5	3,888	3	2,750
South Carolina.....	7	7	7	19,400	1	5,300	4	8,450
Georgia.....	8	6	6	8,150				
Florida.....	22	21	20	60,025	2	1,796	7	14,400
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	7	4	3	5,000			1	(1)
Alabama.....	5	3	3	3,800				
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	1,950				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	6	5	5	9,500	2	1,052		
Texas.....	4	3	3	11,250	2	950	1	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	6	6	6	50,000	2	2,850	4	6,500
Oregon.....	3	3	3	9,500				
California.....	11	11	11	167,000	4	9,000	8	31,800
Other States.....	11	8	6	22,800	2	1,500	3	25,800

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: Indiana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Kansas, 1; Tennessee, 1; and Idaho, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	346	327	\$321,922	\$157,376	\$17,065	\$33,220
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	36	36	36,423	19,850	780	3,512
New Hampshire.....	25	24	30,834	17,819	1,521	3,271
Vermont.....	12	11	11,609	6,954	201	1,190
Massachusetts.....	28	28	60,566	23,993	4,061	8,141
Rhode Island.....	5	5	8,153	4,409	468	492
Connecticut.....	12	11	27,462	12,278	1,665	3,102
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	12	12	12,317	7,148	570	682
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	1,408	979		114
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	12	11	3,871	2,074	212	307
Illinois.....	9	9	11,094	5,197	760	922
Michigan.....	4	3	2,866	1,400		200
Wisconsin.....	9	9	9,120	4,699	639	66
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	4	3,462	1,400	700	489
Iowa.....	4	4	2,160	686	8	139
Missouri.....	3	3	365	175	20	20
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	13	13	2,755	1,335	139	466
West Virginia.....	26	24	8,043	5,548	627	697
North Carolina.....	35	34	15,586	6,831	781	2,125
South Carolina.....	7	7	4,224	2,405	27	515
Georgia.....	8	7	2,602	1,508	104	714
Florida.....	22	17	12,305	6,238	274	1,596
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	7	5	1,292	17	12	80
Alabama.....	5	5	322	250	10	
Mississippi.....	4	3	289	100		155
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	6	5	2,217	707	112	515
Texas.....	4	4	3,360	1,707	72	725
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	3	3	1,284	985	94	81
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	6	6	12,019	5,422	902	820
Oregon.....	3	3	2,214	1,302	48	201
California.....	11	11	27,659	11,529	1,981	1,783
Other States.....	8	17	4,041	2,422	288	100

¹ Includes: Indiana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Kansas, 2; Tennessee, 1; Louisiana, 1; and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$22,716	\$51,381	\$5,284	\$12,481	\$7,816	\$4,569	\$10,014
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	2,803	4,931	367	871	985	648	1,676
New Hampshire.....	800	4,308	753	661	571	216	914
Vermont.....	210	1,237	104	328	318	577	490
Massachusetts.....	8,109	10,374	829	2,069	1,439	794	817
Rhode Island.....		1,607	383	197	252	45	300
Connecticut.....	956	6,984	346	949	395	410	377
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	225	2,238	132	311	318	93	591
Pennsylvania.....		108	22	123			62
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....		960		88	145	5	60
Illinois.....	75	3,374	132	230	164		240
Michigan.....		847		212	6		201
Wisconsin.....	753	1,584	159	174	374	260	412
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	75	416	30	202	77	16	27
Iowa.....	699	330	90	1	1	123	83
Missouri.....		73		10	18	5	44
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	80	246	50	202	57	23	157
West Virginia.....	115	234	103	142	10	71	496
North Carolina.....	1,753	976	471	1,580	178	66	845
South Carolina.....	360	450	35	246	106		89
Georgia.....	13	26	75	66	3	25	64
Florida.....	557	1,256	229	1,230	424	131	379
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	15	640	10	18			500
Alabama.....		12	50				
Mississippi.....			25				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	387	246	10	55			185
Texas.....	180	355	90	201	20	10	
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....		57	15	28	24		
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	700	1,992	262	406	138	843	534
Oregon.....	96	219	4	74	250		20
California.....	3,483	4,623	397	1,844	1,426	188	405
Other States.....	272	648	111	23	117	20	40

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Number of scholars
Total.....	346	26,238	313	\$1,867,420	51	\$129,023	327	\$321,922	288	18,702
Catskills.....	3	207	3	10,000	1	500	3	1,338	2	48
Connecticut and western Massachusetts.....	14	1,437	14	303,500	6	6,235	14	31,958	13	969
Cumberland Valley (Ken- tucky).....	7	162	3	5,000			5	1,292	3	185
East Georgia and South Car- olina.....	10	1,073	10	26,400	1	5,300	10	6,498	8	456
Eastern Michigan.....	2	136	2	(¹)	1	4,256	1	(¹)	1	120
Eastern North Carolina.....	17	2,380	16	34,578	2	838	16	5,543	12	969
Hoosick Valley.....	8	450	7	37,000	1	3,300	8	10,225	7	343
International.....	8	444	7	32,500			7	6,487	6	333
Louisiana.....	1	45					1	(¹)	1	25
Maine.....	36	2,340	35	159,200	3	9,500	36	36,423	31	2,019
Massachusetts.....	24	1,709	22	270,600	5	27,709	24	55,106	23	1,506
Michigan.....	1	59	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	70
Middle Georgia.....	3	231	1	(¹)			2	(¹)	1	40
Minnesota.....	4	200	3	30,000	1	850	4	3,462	1	107
Mississippi.....	4	263	4	1,950			3	269	1	20
Missouri Valley.....	10	650	8	16,100	2	1,500	9	3,197	9	455
New Hampshire.....	25	1,382	23	129,500	4	3,675	24	30,834	24	1,233
New York and Ontario.....	6	325	6	45,600			6	6,837	6	261
Northeastern Alabama.....	5	205	3	3,800			5	322	4	236
Northern California.....	5	329	5	51,000	2	2,300	5	7,858	5	254
Northern Illinois.....	7	844	7	92,300	3	27,600	7	10,194	7	696
Northern Indiana and south- ern Michigan.....	1	14					1	(¹)		
Northwestern Pennsylvania.....	3	90	3	4,500			3	1,408	3	125
Ohio.....	11	801	10	34,230	1	5,000	10	3,541	10	478
Oklahoma.....	6	369	5	9,500	2	1,052	5	2,217	5	211
Piedmont.....	19	1,920	19	71,550	3	3,050	19	11,944	17	1,193
Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut.....	6	483	5	65,737	1	500	5	8,153	5	505
Southern California.....	6	754	6	116,000	2	6,700	6	19,801	6	677
Southern Georgia and Florida.....	23	2,114	21	56,425	2	1,796	18	10,638	17	940
Southern Illinois.....	2	108	2	(¹)			2	(¹)	2	130
Southern Indiana.....	1	250	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	203
Southwestern Virginia and southern Virginia.....	6	265	5	5,250			6	723	6	339
Virginia.....	10	706	10	12,800			10	2,444	8	471
West Tennessee, north Mis- sissippi and eastern Arkansas.....	1	21	1	(¹)			1	(¹)		
West Texas.....	5	454	3	11,250	2	950	5	3,601	4	329
West Virginia.....	24	1,464	21	83,000	1	8,450	22	7,661	20	1,282
West Washington and British Columbia.....	4	443	4	46,500	2	2,850	4	10,453	4	513
Willamette Valley.....	8	356	7	18,500			8	5,064	7	387
Wisconsin.....	10	760	10	35,900	3	5,112	10	9,905	7	494
Combinations.....				27,250				6,203		

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations" to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The disappointment felt by the Adventists at the passing of October 22, 1844, the date set by S. S. Snow for the second advent of Christ resulted in confusion and much discussion as to the accuracy of the calculations. In 1852, Jonathan Cummings, F. H. Berick, and several others, mostly young men who had recently joined the Advent movement, began to teach that the Lord had bestowed upon them the "high and distinguishing gift of understanding the time" for the coming of Christ, which they claimed would be in the autumn of 1853 or the spring of 1854. Inasmuch as this view was not acceptable to the main body of Adventists, a paper was started in Lowell, Mass., and named *The World's Crisis*, for the advocacy of this 1854-time argument. This caused a division among the Adventists. When 1854 passed without bringing the end of the age the men who had led the movement admitted their mistake, and it was hoped that their followers would rejoin the original body.

By this time, however, a well-marked difference of opinion had developed among the Adventists in reference to the immortality of the soul. The followers of Mr. Cummings had for the most part accepted the doctrine that man is by nature wholly mortal and is unconscious in death, and that immortality is not inherent in mankind, but is the gift of God to be bestowed in the resurrection on those only who have been true followers of Christ. The main body of Adventists, on the other hand, accepted, in general, the doctrine of the conscious state of the dead and the eternal suffering of the wicked. Owing largely to this difference, which they considered to be upon a vital point, when a general conference met at Boston, June 5, 1855, the followers of Mr. Cummings did not unite in it, but held a conference of their own on the same day. From this time the separation between the two bodies was definitely recognized. Those who had separated from the main body organized the Advent Christian Association at Worcester, Mass., November 6, 1861, and have since borne the name "Advent Christian Church." This branch of the Adventists now holds simply to the general imminence of Christ's return, but takes the position that "no man knoweth the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh." They also emphasize that side of their faith which deals with the nature of man.

DOCTRINE

The Declaration of Principles held by this church, as unanimously approved by the Advent Christian Association and General Conference of America, in 1900, emphasizes the following points:

1. The Bible is the Word of God, containing a revelation given to man under divine supervision and providence; its historical statements are correct, and it is the only divine standard of faith and practice.
2. As revealed in the Bible, (a) there is one God, the Father, Creator of all things; (b) Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, came into the world, died for man's sins, was raised for his justification, ascended into heaven as the High Priest and Mediator, and will come again to judge the living and the dead, and reign forever and ever; (c) the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, sent from God to convince the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, sanctifies man and seals him unto the day of redemption.
3. Man was created for immortality, but through sin has forfeited his divine birthright, and only through faith in Christ can become partaker of the divine nature and live forever.
4. Death is, to all persons, righteous and wicked, a condition of unconsciousness, to remain unchanged until the resurrection at Christ's second coming, when the righteous will receive everlasting life, while the wicked will be "punished with everlasting destruction," suffering complete extinction of being.
5. Salvation is free to all who in this life and age accept the conditions, all hope of future probation or universal salvation being excluded.
6. Jesus Christ, according to His promise, will, "in like manner" as He went into heaven, come again to this earth to reign forever, and this coming is the hope of the church, inasmuch as upon it depend the reward of the righteous, the abolition of sin, and the renewal of the earth to become the eternal home of the redeemed.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1920, has been revised by Rev. C. H. Hewitt, secretary of the Advent Christian General Conference of America, Aurora, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

7. Bible prophecy indicates the approximate time of Christ's return, and the great duty of the hour is the proclamation of this soon-coming redemption.

8. The church, an institution of divine origin, includes all Christians of whatever name, but the local organization should be independent of outside control, subject to no dictation of priest, bishop, or pope, although recognizing true fellowship and unity of action.

9. The only ordinances recognized are baptism and the Lord's Supper, immersion being considered the only true baptism. Admission to the church is by vote of the majority after baptism and profession of faith. Open communion is practiced and the invitation to the Lord's Supper is general, participation being left to the individual.

10. The first day of the week, set apart by the early church in commemoration of the resurrection, is held to be the proper Christian Sabbath, to be observed as a day of rest and religious worship.

11. War as a means of settling international disputes is held to be contrary to the spirit and teachings of Christ, contrary to the spirit of true brotherhood, and inimical to the welfare of humanity. Christians are justified in refusing to bear arms for conscience' sake.

ORGANIZATION

In accordance with the principles outlined, the Advent Christian Church is congregational in church government, each church being absolutely independent in its own management. Local elders (not ordained) and deacons are elected annually, as are the various officials and committees. The elders have charge of the religious services when the church has no pastor, and the deacons care for the poor and serve as bearers at the communion service, which is usually held each month. Women equally with men are eligible to office.

For fellowship and the better conduct of such work as belongs to them in common, the churches are associated in annual conferences, which are grouped in five districts, while the Advent Christian General Conference represents the entire denomination. According to the constitution adopted at Boston, May 20, 1915, the object of this conference is: To advance the interests of and unify the Advent Christian people in their various branches of work; hold biennial sessions for the transaction of business and the discussion of questions of interest to the churches; devise the best methods for the conduct of the finances of the churches and the cooperating societies; cooperate with the churches in securing pastors and in utilizing the services of worthy men; act as a board of appeal; establish a bureau of statistics; publish a biennial manual; and deal with any matters affecting the welfare of the churches.

The membership of the General Conference consists of delegates chosen by the annual conferences, one for each conference, and one for each 400 members of the conference churches above the first 400, together with the officers and one delegate from each cooperating society.

The organization of the General Conference as of 1936 includes as officers a president, five vice presidents (who serve as regional superintendents of conference work in the five districts), a secretary, who serves as the executive of the conference, and a treasurer. In each of the five regions there is a board of councilors, the vice president for each region being the chairman of the regional board. The national officers named above constitute an executive committee which has full charge of the General Conference activities between biennial sessions. The General Conference acts in an advisory capacity only, but there is a growing tendency to recognize its leadership in general denominational life. The General Conference headquarters are in Boston, Mass.

There is one publication house located in each of the following cities: Boston, Mass., Oakland, Calif., and Live Oak, Fla.

Ordination to the ministry rests with the conferences. It takes place on request of a church, after examination of the applicant by a committee, vote of the conference, and the appointment of an ordaining committee. The minister becomes a member of the conference which ordained him. In the reception of ministers from other bodies previous ordination is accepted.

WORK

The denominational activities of the Advent Christian Church are carried on mainly through the American Advent Mission Society, the Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society, four publication societies, and regional organizations.

The American Advent Mission Society, which does both home and foreign mission work, is incorporated and operates under the General Conference, although it is independent in its organization. Its officers are elected by delegates from the various churches and conferences, and its meetings are held annually. The Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society is also independent of the General Conference in organization and operates similarly. This organization is made up of local societies connected with the various churches. Its officers are elected annually by delegates from the local societies. The foreign program of this society is confined to India, and its home work is chiefly in the interest of a home for students of the New England School of Theology. There is a Western Home Mission Board which does about the same work in the Middle West that the American Advent Mission Society does in the East, except that its sphere is confined to home missions. There is also a woman's society called the Helper's Union and Central Mission Branch, doing both home and foreign mission work. The number of missionaries and evangelists employed during the year was 30 and the number of churches aided, 50. Contributions of more than \$75,000 were received. A large part of the home missionary and philanthropic work is done by the State conferences.

In the foreign field, 9 stations are occupied, in addition to 26 out-stations, in India, China, and Japan. The report for 1936 shows 11 American missionaries, with a force of well over 100 native evangelists, teachers, and colporteurs constantly employed with the missionaries at the various stations: 23 churches with 2,273 members; 2 training schools, an industrial school, 2 secondary schools, 17 elementary schools, and several night schools in India, besides an academy, a girls' school, and several elementary schools in China; a hospital, a nursing home, 5 dispensaries and rural clinics, and 3 orphanages. The value of property on the foreign field is estimated at \$133,361.

Two educational institutions, for which over \$10,000 in addition to proceeds from endowment and personal gifts were contributed in 1936, are carried on under their auspices in the United States. They include a college at Aurora, Ill., and a theological school at Boston. The two institutions reported 230 students and property valued at \$381,761, including an endowment of over \$300,000, which it is hoped will be increased to \$500,000. The denomination maintains one orphanage in the South, and, in connection with it, a home for the aged; there is also a home for the aged in New England. The southern property, at Dowling Park, Fla., consisting of two new fireproof buildings and several frame buildings, is valued at \$75,000, and \$10,000 was contributed for its support in 1936. The New England property at South Vernon, Mass., consists of a commodious building of 27 rooms and about 3 acres of land, valued at about \$10,000.

The young people of the denomination are organized in a Young People's Loyal Workers Society, which in 1936 included 135 branches, with a membership of 3,852.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST DENOMINATION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been baptized, by immersion, and received into full membership in the local churches upon profession of faith.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,054	1,153	901	56.1	43.9
Members, number.....	133,254	96,417	36,837	72.4	27.6
Average membership per church.....	65	84	41		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	43,185	29,065	14,120	67.3	32.7
Female.....	80,838	64,420	22,418	74.2	25.8
Sex not reported.....	3,231	2,932	299	90.7	9.3
Males per 100 females.....	49.7	45.1	63.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,596	2,691	905	74.8	25.2
13 years and over.....	122,368	87,655	34,813	71.6	28.4
Age not reported.....	7,200	6,171	1,119	84.7	15.3
Percent under 13 years ²	2.9	3.0	2.5		
Church edifices, number.....	1,451	832	619	57.3	42.7
Value—number reporting.....	1,362	770	583	57.2	42.8
Amount reported.....	\$6,600,955	\$5,646,358	\$1,044,597	84.4	15.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$6,463,299	\$5,487,117	\$976,182	84.9	15.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$227,656	\$159,241	\$68,415	69.9	30.1
Average value per church.....	\$4,913	\$7,248	\$1,792		
Debt—number reporting.....	195	162	33	83.6	16.4
Amount reported.....	\$487,404	\$470,966	\$16,438	90.6	9.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	989	821	468	82.7	17.3
Parsonages, number.....	49	37	12		
Value—number reporting.....	35	25	10		
Amount reported.....	\$117,089	\$107,089	\$10,000	91.5	8.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,973	1,109	864	56.2	43.8
Amount reported.....	\$6,196,143	\$4,814,000	\$1,382,143	77.7	22.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$16,652	\$11,963	\$4,689	71.8	28.2
All other salaries.....	\$181,752	\$140,773	\$34,979	80.8	19.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$136,302	\$100,635	\$20,667	78.2	21.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$86,534	\$76,119	\$10,415	88.0	12.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$285,876	\$246,747	\$39,129	86.3	13.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$100,591	\$80,186	\$20,405	79.7	20.3
Home missions.....	\$202,453	\$155,539	\$46,914	76.8	23.2
Foreign missions.....	\$580,037	\$467,446	\$122,591	78.9	21.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4,427,019	\$3,894,818	\$1,032,201	77.7	22.3
All other purposes.....	\$178,927	\$137,774	\$41,153	77.0	23.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,140	\$4,341	\$1,600		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST DENOMINATION

17

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sabbath schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,465	845	620	57.7	42.3
Officers and teachers.....	19,823	13,078	6,745	66.0	34.0
Scholars.....	97,062	67,620	29,442	70.0	30.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	4	5		
Officers and teachers.....	71	33	38		
Scholars.....	307	146	161	47.6	52.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	122	84	38	68.9	31.1
Officers and teachers.....	612	451	161	73.7	26.3
Scholars.....	2,787	2,150	637	77.1	22.9
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	569	379	190	66.6	33.4
Officers and teachers.....	3,204	2,253	1,011	69.0	31.0
Scholars.....	16,438	11,172	5,266	68.0	32.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,054	1,981	2,011	1,884
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	73	-30	127	
Percent.....	3.7	-1.5	6.7	
Members, number.....	133,254	110,998	79,355	62,211
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	22,256	31,643	17,144	
Percent.....	20.1	39.9	27.6	
Average membership per church.....	65	56	39	33
Church edifices, number.....	1,451	1,309	1,231	981
Value—number reporting.....	1,362	1,303	1,231	981
Amount reported.....	\$6,690,955	\$8,477,999	\$2,568,495	\$1,454,087
Average value per church.....	\$4,913	\$6,220	\$2,087	\$1,482
Debt—number reporting.....	195	261	240	121
Amount reported.....	\$487,404	\$908,352	\$209,154	\$77,084
Parsonages, number.....	49			
Value—number reporting.....	35	36	16	14
Amount reported.....	\$117,089	\$182,000	\$20,450	\$14,165
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,973	1,849	1,737	
Amount reported.....	\$6,196,143	\$6,998,988	\$1,887,772	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$16,652			
All other salaries.....	\$181,762			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$136,302	\$1,291,018	\$476,524	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$86,534			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$285,876			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$100,591			
Home missions.....	\$202,453			
Foreign missions.....	\$530,037	\$5,647,948	\$1,411,248	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4,427,019			
All other purposes.....	\$178,927			
Not classified.....		\$60,022		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,140	\$3,785	\$1,087	
Sabbath schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,465	1,383	1,803	1,650
Officers and teachers.....	19,823	14,972	15,298	11,033
Scholars.....	97,062	81,067	74,863	50,225

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sabbath schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2,054	1,153	901	133,254	66,417	36,637	43,185	60,838	3,231	49.7	1,465	19,823	97,062
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	23	5	18	740	292	448	225	515	—	43.7	18	143	561
New Hampshire.....	11	7	4	318	201	117	92	226	—	40.7	7	70	203
Vermont.....	16	6	10	384	170	214	137	247	—	55.5	10	61	247
Massachusetts.....	33	28	5	2,801	2,200	592	854	1,047	—	43.9	19	334	1,850
Rhode Island.....	8	5	3	400	347	59	109	207	—	39.7	6	71	362
Connecticut.....	17	14	3	592	595	27	174	383	35	45.4	13	107	466
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	76	54	22	5,620	4,961	659	1,835	3,785	—	48.5	50	721	3,756
New Jersey.....	35	32	3	1,600	1,618	72	558	1,132	—	49.3	24	287	1,290
Pennsylvania.....	77	50	27	4,058	3,364	704	1,314	2,744	—	47.9	59	692	3,297
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	60	46	20	4,222	3,256	966	1,303	2,919	—	44.6	42	550	3,070
Indiana.....	54	35	19	3,026	2,592	434	831	2,195	—	37.9	39	500	2,210
Illinois.....	68	52	16	4,666	4,017	649	1,317	3,176	173	41.5	44	706	3,261
Michigan.....	150	68	87	9,895	6,170	3,725	3,034	6,337	24	47.9	105	1,525	7,667
Wisconsin.....	81	37	44	3,040	1,490	1,550	1,067	1,973	—	54.1	62	536	2,116
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	65	34	31	4,124	3,426	698	1,445	2,679	—	53.9	38	406	1,713
Iowa.....	58	33	25	2,434	1,845	589	776	1,043	10	47.1	39	441	1,786
Missouri.....	41	20	21	2,529	1,915	614	728	1,801	—	40.4	31	364	1,976
North Dakota.....	45	9	36	1,741	348	1,393	708	1,033	—	68.5	28	274	1,567
South Dakota.....	28	11	17	1,178	626	552	424	754	—	56.2	21	237	1,128
Nebraska.....	48	21	27	3,102	2,486	616	734	1,538	830	47.7	31	324	1,295
Kansas.....	48	26	22	2,312	1,539	773	748	1,564	—	47.8	30	340	1,680
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	5	3	2	212	182	30	82	160	—	51.2	4	51	211
Maryland.....	24	13	11	2,723	2,299	424	971	1,762	—	55.4	18	314	2,191
District of Columbia.....	4	4	—	887	887	—	174	508	205	34.3	2	84	350
Virginia.....	33	17	16	1,631	1,029	602	464	1,147	—	42.2	29	312	1,615
West Virginia.....	12	10	2	590	535	55	134	366	90	36.6	9	92	395
North Carolina.....	31	19	12	1,239	760	479	368	871	—	42.3	23	217	996
South Carolina.....	16	11	5	429	334	95	124	305	—	40.7	8	47	165
Georgia.....	23	17	6	1,335	1,196	139	373	944	18	39.5	19	232	1,085
Florida.....	60	44	16	4,023	3,474	549	1,160	2,788	76	41.6	47	658	3,605
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	21	12	9	1,075	853	222	267	750	49	35.2	15	197	781
Tennessee.....	44	25	19	3,040	1,881	1,159	907	1,558	575	58.2	37	497	2,516
Alabama.....	21	12	9	926	728	198	278	648	—	42.9	16	168	751
Mississippi.....	22	14	8	777	518	259	235	542	—	43.4	16	178	721

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	23	18	5	1,022	834	188	325	697	—	46.6	10	243	879
Louisiana.....	14	11	3	790	742	48	191	599	—	31.9	12	137	593
Oklahoma.....	41	19	22	2,099	1,228	871	664	1,435	—	46.3	26	328	1,453
Texas.....	67	45	22	4,102	2,737	1,365	1,345	2,757	—	48.8	52	669	2,431
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	24	12	12	917	492	425	306	593	54	53.3	17	179	772
Idaho.....	31	13	18	1,875	1,287	588	602	1,048	225	57.4	22	281	1,212
Wyoming.....	11	4	7	373	208	165	123	250	—	49.2	10	92	337
Colorado.....	49	22	27	2,754	1,916	838	925	1,765	64	52.4	35	442	2,243
New Mexico.....	14	6	8	484	246	238	187	297	—	63.0	10	140	327
Arizona.....	13	9	4	1,002	809	193	372	630	—	59.0	8	131	702
Utah.....	7	6	1	279	262	17	81	198	—	40.9	4	60	156
Nevada.....	4	3	1	141	132	9	45	96	(1)	—	3	28	148
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	108	39	69	7,808	4,314	3,494	2,812	4,840	150	58.0	84	1,150	5,504
Oregon.....	70	30	40	6,569	4,310	2,259	2,317	4,159	116	50.0	57	923	4,952
California.....	208	127	81	25,744	18,698	7,046	8,926	16,280	538	64.8	147	3,272	18,714

1 Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,054	1,981	2,011	1,884	133,254	110,995	79,355	62,211	3,596	122,368	7,290	2.9
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	23	16	18	22	740	532	586	527	1	714	25	.1
New Hampshire.....	11	7	8	6	318	177	164	115	9	309	—	2.8
Vermont.....	16	13	16	19	384	352	399	458	—	384	20	—
Massachusetts.....	33	36	37	26	2,801	2,146	1,665	920	11	2,594	196	.4
Rhode Island.....	8	6	5	9	400	336	182	179	2	369	35	.5
Connecticut.....	17	13	11	12	592	489	419	269	18	561	13	3.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	70	81	73	99	5,620	5,271	3,540	2,614	74	5,546	—	1.3
New Jersey.....	35	42	29	18	1,690	1,721	1,181	451	13	1,677	—	.8
Pennsylvania.....	77	73	75	66	4,058	4,794	2,704	2,000	108	3,950	—	2.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	66	66	62	84	4,222	3,467	2,400	2,334	142	4,080	—	3.4
Indiana.....	54	55	60	72	3,026	2,421	1,800	2,029	77	2,613	336	2.9
Illinois.....	68	66	64	59	4,666	4,170	2,440	1,906	171	4,213	282	3.9
Michigan.....	150	138	180	174	9,395	7,655	6,280	7,042	173	7,964	1,268	2.1
Wisconsin.....	81	79	91	105	3,040	3,185	2,781	3,104	36	2,913	91	1.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	65	66	65	77	4,124	3,237	2,300	2,103	23	3,641	460	.6
Iowa.....	58	70	97	121	2,434	2,651	2,851	3,097	35	2,379	20	1.4
Missouri.....	41	37	54	55	2,520	2,326	1,830	1,805	69	2,430	—	3.9
North Dakota.....	45	52	40	27	1,741	2,017	1,322	868	15	1,723	—	.9
South Dakota.....	28	36	37	40	1,176	1,439	1,046	1,042	41	1,137	—	3.5
Nebraska.....	48	51	51	64	3,102	2,635	2,443	2,415	102	2,135	865	4.6
Kansas.....	48	61	75	83	2,312	2,259	2,504	2,394	208	2,043	63	9.2

1 Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	5	6	5	3	242	270	189	155	2	240	-----	0.8
Maryland.....	24	20	17	11	2,723	1,598	897	401	58	2,665	-----	2.1
District of Columbia.....	4	4	6	3	887	1,441	1,006	382	14	668	205	2.1
Virginia.....	33	29	29	25	1,631	941	736	576	61	1,555	15	3.8
West Virginia.....	12	10	10	19	590	492	283	344	10	490	90	2.0
North Carolina.....	31	33	26	13	1,239	1,189	704	264	8	1,231	-----	1.6
South Carolina.....	16	17	19	13	429	423	485	201	7	407	15	1.7
Georgia.....	23	19	21	8	1,335	1,056	710	205	40	1,277	18	3.0
Florida.....	60	44	35	17	4,023	2,630	1,259	411	129	3,791	103	3.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	21	20	15	19	1,075	1,013	382	343	26	1,000	49	2.5
Tennessee.....	44	38	37	29	3,040	2,082	1,414	1,101	65	2,400	575	2.6
Alabama.....	21	20	22	15	923	740	609	315	53	861	12	5.8
Mississippi.....	22	18	18	20	777	598	398	380	14	686	77	2.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	23	19	20	22	1,022	706	601	544	27	995	-----	2.6
Louisiana.....	14	10	15	19	780	536	481	502	35	755	-----	4.4
Oklahoma.....	41	47	55	66	2,069	2,642	2,258	1,967	55	2,044	-----	2.6
Texas.....	67	52	40	29	4,102	3,011	1,801	1,414	129	3,762	224	3.2
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	24	25	18	24	917	872	701	565	24	823	70	2.8
Idaho.....	31	32	30	12	1,875	1,186	1,085	430	32	1,534	309	2.0
Wyoming.....	11	8	9	4	373	310	224	76	7	366	-----	1.9
Colorado.....	49	63	65	49	2,764	3,169	2,782	2,311	55	2,546	153	2.1
New Mexico.....	14	9	12	6	484	221	329	218	9	475	-----	1.9
Arizona.....	13	9	14	9	1,002	579	441	214	42	958	22	4.3
Utah.....	7	6	4	8	279	190	175	216	9	270	-----	3.2
Nevada.....	4	2	3	2	141	125	149	76	1	140	-----	.7
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	108	93	85	60	7,808	6,063	3,944	2,592	208	7,443	157	2.7
Oregon.....	76	69	67	50	6,569	4,936	3,476	1,844	100	5,829	580	2.7
California.....	208	198	163	94	25,744	18,429	10,973	6,396	963	23,839	942	3.9

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2,054	1,451	1,362	\$3,690,955	195	\$487,404	35	\$117,089
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	23	13	12	26,725	1	275	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	11	4	4	17,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont.....	16	8	6	14,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	33	17	16	123,600	4	41,275	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	8	5	5	62,800	1	8,161	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	17	7	6	30,300	4	9,184	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	76	42	39	686,863	9	69,954	1	()
New Jersey.....	35	21	19	120,500	8	13,400	1	()
Pennsylvania.....	77	44	41	453,600	16	91,750	2	()
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	66	44	42	286,345	16	51,496	2	()
Indiana.....	54	38	36	206,200	8	13,969	1	()
Illinois.....	68	37	36	182,425	5	7,663	2	()
Michigan.....	150	120	116	654,213	19	40,059	3	10,100
Wisconsin.....	81	58	56	165,925	11	3,501	-----	-----

See footnote p. 21.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church ed- fices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	65	46	44	\$161,870	6	\$5,203	1	(1)
Iowa.....	58	42	38	104,775	3	2,160	1	(1)
Missouri.....	41	30	28	143,100	5	16,765	2	(1)
North Dakota.....	45	28	20	82,160	4	1,530		
South Dakota.....	28	21	20	42,250				
Nebraska.....	48	35	37	116,254	1	3,000	3	\$7,500
Kansas.....	48	30	27	94,850	2	8,100		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	5	5	5	34,800				
Maryland.....	24	17	15	114,600	6	24,902	1	(1)
District of Columbia..	4	2	1		1		1	(1)
Virginia.....	33	29	20	76,950	3	2,525	1	(1)
West Virginia.....	12	8	7	85,000	2	800		
North Carolina.....	31	21	21	50,200	3	2,956	1	(1)
South Carolina.....	10	14	13	32,850	4	2,160		
Georgia.....	23	18	16	83,500	1	200		
Florida.....	60	47	44	245,820	5	17,733	1	(1)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	21	16	15	78,400	1	6,000	1	(1)
Tennessee.....	44	27	23	97,450	1	564		
Alabama.....	21	10	9	41,050				
Mississippi.....	22	20	19	20,950	2	240	1	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	23	19	19	27,950	3	2,658		
Louisiana.....	14	8	7	15,600				
Oklahoma.....	41	31	30	74,800	0	7,443	2	(1)
Texas.....	67	50	44	132,350	4	2,300	2	(1)
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	24	19	18	41,050	2	282		
Idaho.....	31	20	16	47,336	3	1,945	1	(1)
Wyoming.....	11	8	8	17,675				
Colorado.....	40	35	32	96,350	1	4,500		
New Mexico.....	14	10	10	16,015	1	102		
Arizona.....	13	11	10	44,400				
Utah.....	7	4	4	29,000			1	(1)
Nevada.....	4	3	3	7,590				
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	108	84	80	251,950	6	4,975	2	(1)
Oregon.....	76	59	56	178,685	8	10,432		
California.....	208	163	154	991,979	6	7,082	2	(1)
Combinations.....								99,489

¹ Amount included in figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amounts for District of Columbia combined with figures for Maryland to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	2, 054	1, 973	\$6, 196, 143	\$16, 652	\$181, 752	\$136, 302
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	23	22	36, 610	—	260	1, 750
New Hampshire.....	11	11	19, 360	—	1, 615	2, 918
Vermont.....	16	16	16, 652	—	—	361
Massachusetts.....	33	32	189, 782	—	4, 406	1, 175
Rhode Island.....	8	8	34, 210	—	—	51
Connecticut.....	17	15	30, 726	—	1, 571	398
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	76	72	380, 628	—	13, 096	4, 703
New Jersey.....	35	34	121, 492	—	2, 174	2, 206
Pennsylvania.....	77	75	246, 117	—	7, 019	11, 152
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	66	63	205, 576	—	5, 229	6, 371
Indiana.....	54	53	162, 307	—	4, 697	13, 427
Illinois.....	68	66	192, 058	—	4, 276	3, 037
Michigan.....	150	142	284, 300	—	10, 881	7, 411
Wisconsin.....	81	78	105, 769	408	2, 637	3, 085
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	65	63	156, 636	—	3, 531	4, 151
Iowa.....	58	55	87, 403	—	3, 880	4, 381
Missouri.....	41	38	92, 763	—	2, 845	2, 027
North Dakota.....	45	43	39, 973	—	550	1, 214
South Dakota.....	28	27	42, 851	—	450	1, 657
Nebraska.....	48	45	98, 475	—	468	3, 721
Kansas.....	48	47	75, 954	—	1, 458	1, 245
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	5	5	18, 725	585	495	191
Maryland.....	24	23	171, 145	—	2, 300	2, 780
District of Columbia.....	4	4	32, 010	1, 378	2, 347	1, 003
Virginia.....	33	32	80, 718	—	3, 654	2, 086
West Virginia.....	12	10	24, 295	—	—	388
North Carolina.....	31	30	46, 362	—	1, 738	2, 987
South Carolina.....	16	14	14, 027	—	48	553
Georgia.....	23	22	57, 044	1, 763	2, 934	332
Florida.....	60	57	161, 720	125	6, 011	2, 768
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	21	19	46, 492	—	1, 430	318
Tennessee.....	44	40	121, 986	—	1, 743	1, 631
Alabama.....	21	19	38, 822	2, 160	1, 383	766
Mississippi.....	22	22	35, 517	—	638	477
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	28	21	27, 596	—	2, 147	1, 489
Louisiana.....	14	12	25, 649	—	868	578
Oklahoma.....	41	39	72, 241	—	1, 833	802
Texas.....	67	65	126, 888	—	3, 285	1, 279
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	24	23	42, 041	—	2, 555	454
Idaho.....	31	30	53, 970	—	2, 390	1, 080
Wyoming.....	11	10	18, 171	—	316	500
Colorado.....	49	46	121, 093	3, 553	3, 313	1, 118
New Mexico.....	14	14	21, 299	—	4, 061	478
Arizona.....	13	13	49, 564	1, 040	1, 840	937
Utah.....	7	7	18, 229	—	—	260
Nevada.....	4	4	5, 118	—	500	275
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	108	108	307, 406	—	5, 065	7, 510
Oregon.....	76	75	281, 843	—	8, 708	8, 731
California.....	208	204	1, 477, 140	5, 640	49, 117	18, 090

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$86,534	\$285,876	\$100,591	\$202,453	\$580,037	\$4,427,019	\$178,927
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	125	1,174	438	1,830	2,033	27,612	1,388
New Hampshire.....		1,145	395	95	1,063	12,078	51
Vermont.....		362	523	1,221	3,494	9,733	858
Massachusetts.....	767	7,321	2,329	1,928	24,357	146,743	758
Rhode Island.....		6,844	327	2,716	1,242	23,009	21
Connecticut.....	284	2,043	542	247	1,323	24,018	300
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	7,601	24,839	5,679	12,722	36,981	263,817	11,190
New Jersey.....	2,915	6,879	900	8,747	14,874	77,975	4,822
Pennsylvania.....	7,838	20,814	3,643	4,782	20,551	161,210	9,128
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	4,486	13,914	5,034	5,514	17,448	144,264	3,316
Indiana.....	12,175	10,395	981	6,113	14,035	97,511	2,973
Illinois.....	677	10,849	4,981	9,375	17,360	136,014	5,509
Michigan.....	7,719	23,811	2,942	6,936	38,738	279,382	6,480
Wisconsin.....	880	5,195	1,863	5,717	15,812	69,100	1,572
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	600	4,752	2,190	3,138	17,327	116,434	4,423
Iowa.....	966	3,596	1,038	1,739	11,148	54,953	1,702
Missouri.....	172	4,734	1,443	5,078	4,009	65,689	6,755
North Dakota.....	484	1,288	879	3,293	2,052	27,679	1,934
South Dakota.....		4,158	1,092	1,391	2,188	31,095	850
Nebraska.....		5,242	1,519	2,555	20,116	83,949	915
Kansas.....	3,050	3,456	766	1,513	8,999	55,043	424
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....		2,027	36	44	442	14,516	380
Maryland.....	1,404	6,653	2,424	2,363	9,547	141,607	2,067
District of Columbia.....		1,828	155	89	4,343	18,883	2,034
Virginia.....	410	4,206	1,674	1,147	6,080	60,328	1,138
West Virginia.....	368	962	1,500	783	2,811	16,647	827
North Carolina.....	725	884	1,043	734	4,886	32,247	1,118
South Carolina.....		768	345	217	617	11,438	41
Georgia.....		2,117	763	1,056	3,239	44,618	222
Florida.....	1,035	6,568	2,781	4,135	16,691	112,758	8,248
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	1,000	980	1,704	2,640	4,268	33,736	416
Tennessee.....	360	3,117	1,516	3,325	6,867	99,405	4,022
Alabama.....	18	965	344	206	4,425	22,888	5,667
Mississippi.....	467	671	355	1,245	947	29,680	1,047
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	45	777	481	1,159	2,907	16,207	2,384
Louisiana.....	207	901	700	222	2,488	17,321	2,304
Oklahoma.....	1,302	4,240	1,107	1,737	9,391	49,417	2,412
Texas.....	1,463	4,443	1,889	6,731	18,459	85,612	3,737
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	348	995	214	840	4,183	32,186	266
Idaho.....	1,695	3,297	1,035	8,307	6,082	28,832	1,252
Wyoming.....		313	126	699	3,053	12,942	222
Colorado.....	363	4,205	1,202	10,186	11,699	78,498	6,986
New Mexico.....	292	500	265	1,384	4,433	9,333	553
Arizona.....		2,226	527	1,240	2,488	38,965	301
Utah.....		573	511	255	2,667	10,410	3,523
Nevada.....		217	166	240	1,850	1,870	
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	4,539	9,238	2,510	22,155	38,248	206,825	11,316
Oregon.....	5,062	6,321	3,883	11,155	20,054	176,097	11,732
California.....	13,422	53,013	32,342	31,561	102,142	1,132,480	39,333

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

UNION AND LOCAL CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SABBATH SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Number of scholars
Total.....	2,054	133,254	1,382	\$6,690,955	195	\$487,404	1,973	\$6,196,143	1,465	97,062
Atlantic Union.....	184	10,861	88	967,288	19	128,849	178	707,868	123	7,445
Greater New York.....	25	2,606	13	563,613	7	68,354	25	238,967	18	1,676
New York.....	51	3,014	26	123,250	2	1,600	47	141,661	32	2,080
Northern New England.....	50	1,442	22	57,725	1	275	49	72,522	35	1,011
Southern New England.....	58	3,799	27	222,700	9	58,620	55	254,718	38	2,678
Central Union.....	394	20,603	261	860,774	22	41,248	375	734,849	264	13,575
Colorado.....	50	2,810	33	97,850	1	4,500	47	122,633	36	2,203
Iowa.....	58	2,434	38	104,775	3	2,150	55	87,403	39	1,786
Kansas.....	48	2,312	27	94,850	2	8,100	47	76,954	30	1,680
Minnesota.....	65	4,124	44	161,870	6	5,203	63	156,636	38	1,713
Missouri.....	41	2,529	28	143,100	5	16,765	38	92,753	31	1,976
Nebraska.....	48	3,102	37	116,254	1	3,000	45	98,475	31	1,295
North Dakota.....	45	1,741	26	82,150	4	1,530	43	39,973	28	1,367
South Dakota.....	28	1,178	20	42,250			27	42,851	21	1,128
Wyoming Mission.....	11	373	8	17,675			10	18,171	10	337
Columbia Union.....	256	16,043	159	1,127,895	52	184,963	246	900,078	187	12,419
Chesapeake.....	25	1,590	19	126,400	5	21,900	24	90,453	18	1,372
East Pennsylvania.....	49	2,939	28	366,400	13	81,650	49	177,716	38	2,370
New Jersey.....	35	1,690	19	126,500	8	13,400	34	121,492	24	1,290
Ohio.....	66	4,222	42	286,345	16	51,496	63	205,576	42	3,070
Potomac.....	41	3,874	31	97,450	5	5,617	40	209,465	35	2,960
West Pennsylvania.....	28	1,119	13	87,200	3	10,100	26	68,401	21	927
West Virginia.....	12	609	7	37,600	2	800	10	26,975	9	430
Lake Union.....	353	20,127	244	1,208,763	43	65,292	339	844,434	250	15,194
Illinois.....	68	4,666	38	182,425	5	7,663	66	192,058	44	3,261
Indiana.....	54	3,026	36	206,200	8	13,969	53	162,307	39	2,210
Michigan.....	150	9,395	116	654,213	19	40,059	142	384,300	105	7,607
Wisconsin.....	81	3,040	56	165,925	11	3,601	78	105,769	62	2,116
North Pacific Union.....	239	17,169	170	519,021	19	17,534	236	664,760	180	12,530
Idaho.....	25	1,498	13	40,886	3	1,337	24	41,771	16	890
Montana.....	23	875	18	41,050	2	282	23	42,041	17	772
Oregon.....	80	7,011	58	176,585	7	10,240	79	267,344	59	5,031
Upper Columbia.....	56	4,525	41	145,900	3	1,200	55	163,285	38	2,942
Washington.....	55	3,280	40	114,600	4	4,475	55	150,319	50	2,895
Pacific Union.....	232	27,166	171	1,072,879	6	7,082	228	1,550,051	162	19,715
Central California.....	63	5,883	48	261,873			61	305,001	39	3,704
Nevada-Utah.....	13	499	7	36,500			13	26,382	8	349
Northern California.....	57	5,651	44	176,060	3	2,900	56	254,479	38	4,780
Southeastern California.....										
Arizona.....	54	6,793	39	178,696	2	2,182	53	419,101	41	4,932
Southern California.....	45	8,340	33	419,750	1	2,000	45	545,088	36	5,950
Southern Union.....	238	12,844	160	669,120	17	29,843	223	521,970	181	10,551
Alabama-Mississippi.....	47	1,914	31	77,700	3	430	45	85,008	36	1,800
Carolina.....	44	1,602	33	91,800	7	5,106	42	59,188	30	1,163
Florida.....	57	3,835	41	240,020	4	17,543	53	151,051	43	3,177
Georgia-Cumberland.....	47	2,632	29	126,550	2	764	44	120,774	39	2,198
Kentucky-Tennessee.....	43	2,861	26	133,050	1	6,000	39	105,940	33	2,213
Southwestern Union.....	158	8,441	109	265,215	17	12,593	160	272,133	118	5,633
Arkansas-Louisiana.....	37	1,812	28	43,550	3	2,658	33	53,245	31	1,472
Oklahoma.....	42	2,129	31	75,450	9	7,443	40	175,645	26	1,453
Southwest Indian Mission.....	1	9					1		1	17
Texas.....	78	4,491	52	146,215	5	2,492	76	143,243	60	2,691

¹ Amount for Southwest Indian Mission combined with figures for Oklahoma to avoid disclosing statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The religious denomination known as Seventh-day Adventists had its rise about the middle of the nineteenth century. The name is based upon two of the distinctive beliefs they hold, namely, the observance of the Sabbath of the Scriptures, and the imminent, personal second advent of Christ.

In those years, not only in the United States, but in other countries of the world, many students of Bible prophecy became convinced that the second advent was drawing near, and this belief resulted in a great religious awakening, in Britain, in some countries of the Continent of Europe, and in North America. "Whether this doctrine is orthodox or not," wrote the historian Macaulay, in 1829, "many who hold it are distinguished by rank, wealth, and ability. It is preached from pulpits both of the Scottish and of the English church." One English writer of the time estimated that in the years just before 1840 about 700 clergymen of the Church of England were taking part in the awakening movement.

In the United States and Canada came a parallel movement, in which were represented Christians of all the churches. Among prominent leaders in the publishing and evangelistic work of this second advent evangelism were William Miller, a Baptist layman, of Low Hampton, N. Y., and Joshua V. Himes, a clergyman, of Boston. Monthly and weekly papers devoted to this work were issued in Boston, New York, and many other parts.

It was from among the Adventists engaged in this movement in America that there arose a small group in 1844, in Washington, N. H., who began to observe the seventh-day Sabbath, as they found it enjoined in the fourth commandment of the Decalogue. Thus came the first Seventh-day Adventists, though the name was not formally adopted until later years.

Prominent among those who pioneered the work were Joseph Bates, James White, his wife, Mrs. Ellen G. White, Hiram Edson, Frederick Wheeler, and S. W. Rhodes. Later came J. H. Waggoner, J. N. Loughborough, J. N. Andrews (who was the first Seventh-day Adventist missionary to be sent overseas from the United States), Uriah Smith, and S. N. Haskell.

By 1860 the movement had grown until, in connection with the organization of the first publishing house in Battle Creek, Mich., the denominational name was assumed. The following year saw the beginning of the organization of State conferences of churches, and in 1863 the General Conference was organized, with John Byington as its first president. In order to decentralize and distribute administrative responsibility, local State conferences are grouped in fairly large areas as a union conference, with a union corps of officers. The union conferences in continental areas are grouped again as divisions—as North American, South American, southern Asia, Australasian, etc., covering all continents—each division having its staff of officers. There are 12 divisions. Representatives from each division make up the General Conference committee, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. For about half a century the headquarters had been at Battle Creek, Mich., where the first equipped publishing house was built, also their first medical sanitarium (with which grew up the early health food promotion), and their first college. In 1903, however, the general offices were removed to Washington.

DOCTRINE

Very briefly stated, the main features of Seventh-day Adventist teaching are as follows:

1. Holy Scripture the rule of faith and practice. (2 Tim. 3:15-17.)
2. The Godhead, or Trinity, consists of the Eternal Father, the Son of the Eternal Father, through whom all things were created, the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Godhead, the great regenerating power in the work of redemption. (Matt. 28:19.)
3. Jesus Christ is very God. While retaining His divine nature He took upon Himself the nature of the human family, died for our sins, rose from the dead, and in heaven ever lives to make intercession for us. (John 1:1, 14; Heb. 2:9-18; 8:1, 2; 7:25.)

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by a committee named for the purpose, and presented in its present form by H. E. Rogers, statistical secretary, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

4. The new birth, through faith, by the recreative power of God. (John 3:3, 16.)

5. Baptism of believers, by immersion. (Mark 16:16; Rom. 6:1-6.)

6. The ten commandments, the moral law of God, the standard of the judgment. (Ex. 20:1-17; Matt. 5:17-19; Eccl. 12:13, 14.)

7. The fourth commandment of God's law enjoins the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath of the Lord our God, made holy for all mankind. (Gen. 2:1-3; Ex. 20:8-11; Mark 2:27, 28.)

8. "Sin is the transgression of the law." (1 John 3:4.) "The wages of sin is death." (Rom. 6:23.) Having sinned, man cannot save himself, nor can the law justify him. God so loved the world that He gave His Son, even Jesus Christ, to die in man's stead; accepting Christ by faith, as his substitute, the sinner is justified by the Saviour's grace, who cleanses from sin, creates the new heart, and abides within by His Spirit, to work obedience. Thus the gospel becomes "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." (Rom. 1:16.)

9. Man is by nature mortal. God "only hath immortality." (1 Tim. 6:16.) Immortality and eternal life come to redeemed man only as the free gift in Christ; and "this mortal shall put on immortality" at the second coming of Christ. (1 Cor. 15:51-55.)

10. The condition of man in death is that of unconscious sleep. All men, good and evil alike, in death remain in the grave until the resurrection. (Eccl. 9:5, 6; Ps. 146:3, 4; John 5:28, 29.)

11. The resurrection of the just takes place at the second advent of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18), that of the unjust, a thousand years later, at the close of the millennium. (Rev. 20:5-10.)

12. The impenitent, including Satan, the author of sin, are destroyed, brought to a state of nonexistence. (Rom. 6:23; Mal. 4:1-3; Rev. 20:9, 10; Obadiah 16.)

13. The Christian is to live and act and eat and drink to the glory of God, recognizing his body as the temple of the Holy Spirit. Thus the believer will clothe the body in neat, modest, dignified apparel, and will be led to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, tobacco, and other narcotics. (1 Cor. 3:16, 17; 9:25; 10:31; 1 Tim. 2:9, 10; 1 John 2:6.)

14. Gospel work is to be supported by the Scripture plan of tithes and offerings. (Lev. 27:30; Mal. 3:8-12; Matt. 23:23; 1 Cor. 9:9-14; 2 Cor. 9:6-15.)

15. Seventh-day Adventists believe that the Bible and the Bible alone is the authority for all faith and doctrine, and the standard by which all religious teaching is to be judged. Believing also in the impartation of the Holy Spirit to the church for all time, they accept the Scriptural teaching regarding the manifestation of spiritual gifts as a means by which the church is edified and built up—the gifts of apostleship, prophecy, teaching, evangelism, etc. (1 Cor. 12:28-30; Eph. 4:11-14.) As the gift of prophecy is among these gifts listed, they accept the admonition of Paul, "Despise not prophesyings. Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." From the beginning of the movement they have had constant and cumulative evidence that through the counsels and writings of Ellen G. White, the Holy Spirit has given special help to the church. The counsel and instruction thus received, has been a potent factor in the maintenance of unity of doctrine and of organization for world-wide service.

16. The second coming of Christ is the hope of the church, the climax of the plan of salvation, spoken of by all the prophets "since the world began." (Acts 3:19-21.) While no man knows the day and the hour, Christ and all prophecy have foretold signs by which it may be known when it "is near, even at the doors." The gospel message in these times, it is believed, must call attention to the signs of the times and to the message of preparation to meet the Lord. The closing ministry of Jesus in heaven, before He comes, is a work of judgment, which will determine between the just and the unjust. (Dan. 7:9, 10.) When that judgment begins in the heavenly temple, the gospel message is due to the world; "The hour of His judgment is come." (Rev. 14:6, 7.) Seventh-day Adventists believe it is their work to carry that message to every people and tongue.

17. The order of events of the second advent are understood to be as follows: The voice of Christ calls forth the just of all the ages from their graves, the living righteous being translated. All ascend with Jesus to heaven. The glory of His coming has consumed the unjust. The earth is desolated, uninhabited by men for a thousand years, the prison house of Satan. (1 Thess. 4:16, 17; 1:7-9; Rev. 20:1-3, 5.)

18. The millennial reign of Christ covers the period between the first and second resurrection, during which the saved live with Him in heaven. At the end of the thousand years, the Holy City, with Christ and the saved, descend to earth,

the wicked are raised in the second resurrection; led by Satan they come up against the Lord and the city. Final judgment is pronounced upon them, and fire consumes them utterly. Death itself is destroyed, and the grave. Satan is no more. All traces of sin are removed by the purifying fires, and the earth comes forth, recreated, restored to the purity and beauty of the original Eden. "The meek shall inherit the earth." It becomes the eternal home of the redeemed of Adam's race. (Rev. 20: 7-15; 21: 1-5.) There is then no sin or pain in all the universe, and every creature gives praise to God. (Rev. 5: 13.)

ORGANIZATION

The local church.—The local church is congregational in its government, although under the general supervision of the conference of which it is a member. One or more elders—generally laymen—are elected annually to care for the spiritual interests of the church, conduct services, and, in the absence of an ordained minister, to administer the sacraments. One or more deacons and deaconesses are also elected annually to care for the financial and administrative work. In the case of large congregations, particularly in cities, ordained ministers are sometimes appointed by the conference as pastors, but usually they act as evangelists, having supervision of a number of local churches, and directing their chief effort to evangelistic work in the development of new churches.

Local, union, and General Conference.—A number of churches are united to form a conference or mission. The conference meets biennially and is composed of delegates elected by the churches. The conference has general supervision of the churches and their work. In some large States there are two or more of these conferences, and as a matter of convenience the term "local conference" has come into use. The local conferences or missions are united into groups to form union conferences, which hold sessions quadrennially, and to which delegates are elected by the local conferences. The union conferences and union missions throughout the world are united in the General Conference, which holds quadrennial sessions composed of delegates from union conferences and union missions throughout the world. For convenience in administering the work of the General Conference, the world field is divided into 12 divisions, each with its staff of division officers, presided over by a vice president of the General Conference.

Executive committees.—Each local conference and local mission has an executive committee for the conduct of its work, composed of its officers and other elected or appointed members. The union conference president, secretary, and treasurer, together with the presidents of the local conferences and superintendents of local missions and other elected members, compose the executive committee of the union conference. The president, secretary, and treasurer, the field secretaries of the division, the presidents of union conferences, and superintendents of union missions, with division departmental secretaries, and other appointed members, constitute the executive committee of the division. The president of the General Conference, and other officers of the General Conference and the divisions, the field secretaries, together with General Conference and division departmental secretaries, the union conference presidents and superintendents of union missions, and other elected members, constitute the General Conference executive committee.

WORK

Membership and work.—Applicants for church membership appear before the pastor or officers of the local church for examination. If approved, they are recommended for baptism and church membership.

Candidates for the gospel ministry are licensed to preach, for a limited term, by a conference, either local, union, or general. At the expiration of that term, on approval by the conference, they are recommended for ordination.

Local church expenses are met by special contributions, and collections are made during the year for the different departments of denominational work. An effort is also being made to collect a sum amounting to 40 cents per week per member for foreign mission work. The support of the ministry is provided by the tithing system, each church member being expected to contribute a tenth of his net income for this purpose. The tithes are paid through a church treasurer to the treasurer of the local conference. The conference supervises the work of ministers and pays the salaries. Associations for the holding of property belonging to the denomination have been formed in nearly every country in which work is carried on. The jurisdiction of these associations is coextensive with that of a conference, local, or union, and their officers are the officers of the conference,

while their constituencies consist of the delegates to the sessions of the conference. The associations connected with local conferences hold in trust all the property for the local churches, while associations formed for union conferences hold property of a more general character.

In all the world.—Believing in the command of our Saviour, as expressed in Matthew 28: 19—"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations"—Seventh-day Adventists have literally gone forth into all the world, carrying the gospel message to all lands.

At the close of 1936, Seventh-day Adventists were conducting work in 378 countries, islands, and island groups, by 26,553 evangelistic and institutional laborers, who are using in their work 649 languages and dialects. This was an increase of 71 languages during 1936, or practically 1 new language added every 5 days during that year. Since 1926, 393 languages have been added, or 1 new language added on an average of a little less than 10 days.

The membership of the 8,243 churches of the denomination throughout the world at the close of 1936 was 438,139. In the United States there were 153,125 while outside there were 285,014. There are 70 union conferences, 143 local conferences, 328 missions, with 12,589 evangelistic laborers. The first missionary was sent outside the United States in 1874. Since that time there have been about 5,000 missionaries sent to labor outside this country.

Educational.—In 1872, the first denominational missionary training school was opened in Battle Creek, Mich. At the close of 1936 there was in operation a graded system of education, requiring 16 years' work for completion, and including, in all countries, 33 literary and theological colleges and junior colleges, 1 medical college, 187 academies and intermediate schools, and 2,514 primary schools. All these schools had 5,715 teachers. The enrollment of the 2,514 primary schools was 83,605, and of the advanced schools, 29,227, a total of 112,832. In the United States the enrollment was 33,849. The earnings and contributions received by all the schools throughout the world for 1936 was \$7,081,983. The schools in the United States received \$5,307,296.

Health promotion.—In 1866 a sanitarium was erected in Battle Creek, Mich., for the rational treatment of disease and the dissemination of the principles of temperance and healthful living. At the close of 1936 there were 95 well-equipped sanitariums, and 68 hydropathic treatment rooms, throughout the world, in addition to a number of dispensaries and about 50 medical institutions under private management that are recognized as following the denominational principles. All these institutions treated 625,083 patients during 1936. Physicians, nurses, and other employees number 5,995.

Publishing.—The first really equipped denominational publishing house was erected in Battle Creek, Mich., in 1855. At the close of 1936 there were 17 publishing houses and branches in the United States, and 56 in other countries, a total of 73 publishing houses and branches, engaged exclusively in the production and sale of denominational literature. These houses issue 282 periodicals, in 194 languages, have 1,154 employees engaged in production of literature, and 3,383 colporteurs employed in its distribution. Literature sales in 1936 amounted to \$3,622,299. The total value of book and periodical sales from 1863 to the close of 1936 was \$109,948,167.

A statement showing the growth in respect to churches and membership by 20-year periods is indicated below:

Year:	Churches	Membership
1863.....	125	3,500
1883.....	680	17,436
1903.....	2,120	69,072
1923.....	5,096	221,874
1936.....	8,243	438,139

Another statement showing the total amount of evangelistical funds raised during the 20 years preceding the date shown below, is indicated herewith:

Year:	Total evangelistic funds during preceding 20 years
1882.....	\$747,216.06
1902.....	7,948,103.27
1922.....	79,614,141.76
1936 (14 years).....	152,166,358.64
Total.....	240,475,819.73

Of this amount there has been contributed as:	Percent
Tithe.....	\$133,267,000.11 55.42
Foreign missions.....	71,102,663.19 29.57
Home missions.....	36,106,156.43 15.01
Total.....	240,475,819.73 100.00

The number of evangelistical and institutional laborers connected with the denominational work is indicated below by 20-year periods:

Year:	Total laborers
1863.....	30
1883.....	300
1903.....	4,704
1923.....	15,156
1936.....	26,553

CHURCH OF GOD (ADVENTIST)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Adventist) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons who have been received into fellowship in the local churches upon profession of faith.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	45	9	36		
Members, number.....	1,250	326	924	26.1	73.9
Average membership per church.....	28	36	26		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	512	152	360	29.7	70.3
Female.....	723	174	549	24.1	75.9
Sex not reported.....	15		15		
Males per 100 females.....	70.8	87.4	65.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	55	21	34		
13 years and over.....	1,024	296	728	28.9	71.1
Age not reported.....	171	9	162	5.3	94.7
Percent under 13 years ²	5.1	6.6	4.5		
Church edifices, number.....	22	5	17		
Value—number reporting.....	17	5	12		
Amount reported.....	\$22,690	\$8,300	\$14,390	36.6	63.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$22,190	\$8,300	\$13,890	37.4	62.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$500		\$500		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$1,335	\$1,660	\$1,199		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$1,380	\$1,380		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	10	3	7		
Parsonages, number.....	2	2			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$1,000		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	32	9	23		
Amount reported.....	\$9,732	\$3,607	\$6,125	37.1	62.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,265	\$1,065	\$200	84.2	15.8
All other salaries.....	\$35	\$25	\$10		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$318	\$130	\$188	40.9	59.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$520	\$520		100.0	
Other current expenses, including interest.....	\$936	\$697	\$239	74.5	25.5
Local relief and charity.....	\$321	\$130	\$191	40.5	59.5
Home missions.....	\$2,943	\$300	\$2,643	10.2	89.8
Foreign missions.....	\$1,106	\$105	\$1,001	9.5	90.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,700	\$550	\$1,150	32.4	67.6
All other purposes.....	\$588	\$85	\$503	14.5	85.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$304	\$401	\$266		
Sabbath schools:					
Churches reporting.....	25	5	20		
Officers and teachers.....	154	26	128	16.9	83.1
Scholars.....	649	150	499	23.1	76.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (Adventist) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	45	58	22	10
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-13	36	12	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	1,250	1,686	848	354
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-436	838	494	-----
Percent	-25.6	98.8	139.5	-----
Average membership per church	28	29	39	35
Church edifices, number	22	12	8	3
Value—number reporting	17	12	8	3
Amount reported	\$22,690	\$25,850	\$8,200	\$4,000
Average value per church	\$1,335	\$2,154	\$1,025	\$1,333
Debt—number reporting	2	3	-----	1
Amount reported	\$1,380	\$975	-----	\$700
Parsonages, number	2	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$1,000	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	32	39	10	-----
Amount reported	\$9,732	\$13,887	\$2,358	-----
Pastors' salaries	\$1,265	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries	\$35	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements	\$318	\$4,805	\$1,258	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$520	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest	\$936	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$321	-----	-----	-----
Home missions	\$2,943	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions	\$1,106	\$9,082	\$1,100	-----
To general headquarters for distribution	\$1,700	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes	\$588	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church	\$304	\$353	\$226	-----
Sabbath schools:				
Churches reporting, number	25	23	-----	9
Officers and teachers	154	126	-----	52
Scholars	649	685	-----	326

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God (Adventist) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	45	9	36	1,250	326	924	512	723	15	70.8	25	154	649
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Michigan.....	2	1	1	46	18	28	24	22			1	6	20
Wisconsin.....	5		5	85		85	32	53			2	8	11
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	3	2	1	97	83	14	41	56			1	7	17
Missouri.....	11		11	279		279	97	167	15	59.5	7	41	155
Nebraska.....	2		2	87		87	30	57			2	21	75
Kansas.....	1		1	17		17	8	9			1	4	12
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
West Virginia.....	3	2	1	104	76	28	53	51			3	12	91
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	1	1		25	25		6	19					
Oklahoma.....	5		5	209		209	86	123		69.9	4	31	189
Texas.....	3	1	2	123	89	34	58	65			1	4	40
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	2		2	55		55	20	35					
Colorado.....	1		1	24		24	12	12					
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	2	2	53	35	18	25	28			2	7	24
Oregon.....	2		2	46		46	20	26			1	13	15

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	45	58	22	10	1,250	1,686	848	354	55	1,024	171	5.1
Michigan.....	2	2	3		46	20	153		4	42		
Wisconsin.....	5	3			85	31			2	83		
Iowa.....	3	3	2	2	97	69	50	60	12	85		
Missouri.....	11	15	7	4	279	669	379	159	3	208	68	1.4
Nebraska.....	2	3		2	87	147		56		12	75	
West Virginia.....	3				104				6	98		5.8
Alabama.....		3	1			63	25					
Oklahoma.....	5	12	4	2	209	249	130	79	6	203		2.9
Texas.....	3				123				16	88	19	15.4
Washington.....	4				53				3	41	9	
Other States.....	17	17	5		167	438	111		3	164		1.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Idaho and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following: Kansas, Arkansas, and Colorado.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	45	22	17	\$22,690	2	\$1,380
Missouri.....	11	7	6	6,100	2	1,380
Other States.....	34	15	11	16,590		

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States: Iowa, Oklahoma, and Idaho; and 1 in each of the following: Michigan, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, and Washington.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	45	32	\$9,732	\$1,265	\$35	\$313
Iowa.....	3	3	460			120
Missouri.....	11	6	543		10	135
Oklahoma.....	5	4	646	200		
Washington.....	4	4	1,747	700		
Other States.....	22	15	6,336	365	25	53

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$520	\$936	\$321	\$2,943	\$1,106	\$1,700	\$583
Iowa.....	120	210					185
Missouri.....		15	3			195	5
Oklahoma.....		102	43			296	
Washington.....	400	97	10	190		280	160
Other States.....		512	265	2,843	1,106	929	238

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States: Michigan, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Texas, Idaho, and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following: Nebraska, Kansas, and Arkansas.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In the year 1863 there were many people in various parts of the United States who held to the observance of the seventh-day Sabbath and were looking for the soon return of Christ, but who either had never been connected with the Seventh-day Adventists, or who had rejected the inspiration of the so-called "visions" of Mrs. E. G. White. These people were scattered and unorganized. In the summer of 1863 a number of them associated together and began the publication of a monthly paper, named "The Hope of Israel." The first issue was dated August 10, 1863, and was issued from Hartford, Mich. Enos Easton was editor and Samuel Davison and Gilbert Cranmer were leaders of the work. Some of those supporting the paper were loosely organized under the name "Church of Christ" while others held to the name "Church of God." But they were united in faith in the soon coming of Christ and a number of other doctrines, and also were opposed to accepting the "visions" of Mrs. E. G. White.

The paper was soon moved to Waverly, Mich., where publication continued until October 1865, when it was forced to discontinue for lack of financial support.

In the month of May 1866, "The Hope of Israel" was revived, being issued at Marion, Iowa, by an association of some of the original group, and others who had joined with them, under the name "Christian Publishing Association." The movement had received fresh impetus through two prominent Adventist ministers, who had refused to accept the inspiration of Mrs. E. G. White, joining with them. These were B. F. Snook and W. H. Brinkerhoff, who with W. E. Carver, were the leaders of the revived work. Later Jacob Brinkerhoff became one of the principal leaders. The name "Church of God" was then in general use by these brethren and soon was adopted as a distinctive name. The ministers were practically all evangelists, and local churches were established throughout the country.

The history of the church is closely connected with the history of the publication which continued to be published in Marion, Iowa, until the year 1889, when it was moved to Stanberry, Mo. The name of the paper was changed several times, and it is now known as "The Bible Advocate and Herald of the Coming Kingdom."

Some of the churches formed remained independent from the general organization, although holding the same beliefs. In 1906 these were registered as a separate body under the title of Churches of God (Adventist) Unattached Congregations. Many such independent groups still exist.

DOCTRINE

The Church of God (Adventist) has no formal written creed but believes in constantly growing in the knowledge of the Bible, which it accepts as the sole rule of faith and practice. Among the doctrines upon which the church as a whole stands united are: (1) The observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. (2) The literal and premillennial second coming of Christ, and that present-day events indicate that this will take place soon. (3) The unconscious state of the dead. (4) The resurrection of the righteous dead at the second advent of Christ and their reign with Christ on the earth during 1,000 years of restitution. (5) The complete destruction of the wicked at the end of the 1,000 years. (6) The eternal reward of the righteous on the earth, made new. (7) That Christ was crucified on Wednesday and arose near sundown Saturday. (8) That the Lord's Supper service was instituted by Christ to take the place of the ancient Passover, and should be observed annually, at the time of the Passover. (9) That the Ten Commandment law is recognized in Scripture as distinct from the Law of Moses. (10) That sin is the transgression of the Ten Commandment law. (11) That acceptance of Christ is followed by repentance, baptism by immersion in water, and the reception of the Holy Spirit, followed by righteous living.

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, was furnished by Roy Davison, president, General Conference of the Church of God, Stanberry, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the denomination is essentially congregational. This is modified somewhat by the fact that a large proportion of the membership is composed of isolated members. Where there are enough members in a State, they are organized into a local conference. At this writing there are nine such conference organizations, some of which include several States. Each local conference has an executive board which directs the evangelistic work in its territory. Of the tithes received, one-tenth is sent for the work of the General Conference, which includes all the local conferences and all unorganized territory.

Candidates for the ministry first are issued licenses on recommendation of a church or conference. After having gained experience and proven their calling, they may be ordained into the ministry by prayer and the laying on of hands in a public service, by other ordained ministers of the church. Ministers are referred to by the title "elder," no other religious titles indicating office being used.

WORK

The organized conferences employ evangelists who work for the spreading of the gospel and the building up of the church in their territories. Work in unorganized territory is conducted by the General Conference, with funds given or allotted for that purpose.

The church maintains one publishing house from which is issued many books and tracts. Besides the general church paper, "The Bible Advocate," there are also issued, "The Sabbath School Missionary and Young People's Friend," a biweekly for children and young people; "The Field Messenger," a monthly church news magazine; and "The Sabbath School Quarterly," a quarterly booklet of Bible lessons. The printing plant is known as "The Church of God Publishing House," and is located at Stanberry, Mo.

LIFE AND ADVENT UNION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Life and Advent Union for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been baptized, by immersion, and have subscribed to the articles of faith of the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6	5	1		
Members, number.....	352	300	52	85.2	14.8
Average membership per church.....	59	60	52		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	105	88	17	83.8	16.2
Female.....	170	135	35	79.4	20.6
Sex not reported.....	77	77			
Males per 100 females.....	61.8	65.2	(?)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....					
13 years and over.....	352	300	52	85.2	14.8
Church edifices, number.....	5	4	1		
Value—number reporting.....	5	4	1		
Amount reported.....	\$42,500	\$32,500	\$10,000	76.5	23.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$42,500	\$32,500	\$10,000	76.5	23.5
Average value per church.....	\$8,500	\$8,125	\$10,000		
Debt—number reporting.....	3	3			
Amount reported.....	\$5,250	\$5,250		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	2	1	1		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	5	1		
Amount reported.....	\$8,916	\$7,572	\$1,344	84.9	15.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,605	\$3,855	\$750	83.7	16.3
All other salaries.....	\$445	\$301	\$144	67.6	32.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$194	\$169	\$25	87.1	12.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50	\$50			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,504	\$1,489	\$75	95.2	4.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$35	\$10	\$25		
Foreign missions.....	\$289	\$164	\$125	56.7	43.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,734	\$1,534	\$200	88.5	11.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,486	\$1,514	\$1,344		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	4			
Officers and teachers.....	41	41			
Scholars.....	181	181		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where the number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Life and Advent Union for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6	7	13	12
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1	-6	1	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	352	535	658	509
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-183	-123	149	
Percent.....	-34.2	-18.7	29.3	
Average membership per church.....	59	76	51	42
Church edifices, number.....	5	7	8	6
Value—number reporting.....	5	7	8	6
Amount reported.....	\$42,500	\$91,000	\$41,600	\$29,799
Average value per church.....	\$8,500	\$13,000	\$5,200	\$4,967
Debt—number reporting.....	3	4	3	4
Amount reported.....	\$5,250	\$10,500	\$12,250	\$10,300
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	6	6	11	
Amount reported.....	\$8,916	\$19,861	\$8,996	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,605			
All other salaries.....	\$445			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$194	\$13,894	\$7,529	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,594			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$235			
Foreign missions.....	\$289	\$5,967	\$1,467	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,734			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,486	\$3,310	\$818	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4	7	9	7
Officers and teachers.....	41	76	73	45
Scholars.....	181	244	439	259

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Life and Advent Union by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936. Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to the State of Connecticut, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	6	5	1	352	300	52	105	170	77	61.8	4	41	181
NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut.....	3	3		197	197		52	68	77		3	25	151
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	1	1		43	43		18	25					
New Jersey.....	1		1	52		52	17	35					
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	1	1		60	60		18	42			1	6	30

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, BY STATES
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906
United States.....	6	7	13	12	352	535	658	599
Maine.....			3	2			37	22
Connecticut.....	3	3	3	4	197	231	155	128
Other States.....	13	4	7	6	155	304	496	359

¹ Includes 1 church each in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Virginia.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	All other current expenses	Local relief and charity	Foreign missions	To general headquarters
United States.....	6	6	\$3,916	\$4,605	\$445	\$194	\$50	\$1,564	\$35	\$289	\$1,734
Connecticut.....	3	3	5,715	3,100	301	169	50	961	10	164	900
Other States.....	3	13	3,201	1,505	144	25		603	25	125	774

¹ Includes 1 church each in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Virginia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The doctrine that there will be no resurrection of the wicked was preached in 1848 by John T. Walsh, then an associate editor of the Bible Examiner, an Adventist periodical published in New York City. A considerable number of Adventists joined him and in 1863 the Life and Advent Union was organized in Wilbraham, Mass., and the Herald of Life was founded as the denominational organ, with George Storrs as its first editor. The number of churches has not been large, but a number of people hold the views of the Union who are not enrolled in its organized churches. Of these it is impossible to give any estimate.

DOCTRINE

In matters of doctrine they are in accord with the earlier Adventists except in regard to the resurrection and the millennium. They hold that the righteous dead only will be raised and that eternal life is bestowed solely at the second coming of Christ; that the millennium, the one thousand years of Revelation xx, had its fulfillment in the past and, instead of being a time of peace and happiness, was a period of religious persecution and suffering; that this earth, purified by fire and renewed in beauty, will be the eternal inheritance and dwelling place of God's people, in which the wicked dead will have no share at all, their sleep being eternal. They believe that omens of the near approach of Christ are to be discerned in the widespread weakening of faith in an inspired Bible, the general condition of unrest and perplexity among the nations, and kindred developments along many lines.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Life and Advent Union is distinctly congregational; associations are for fellowship and have no ecclesiastical authority. Home and foreign missionary work and the publication of the Herald of Life are under the control of the Governing Council, consisting of two delegates from each member organization, and an Executive Board, elected annually by the Governing Council. Ministers are ordained, either at their own request or on request of a church, and after proper examination by a committee appointed for the purpose.

The control of the spiritual interests of the Life and Advent Union is vested in a Ministerial Board consisting of five members, elected annually during the annual meeting of the Life and Advent Campmeeting Association, by the ordained ministers of the Life and Advent Union in good and regular standing, from among their members.

WORK

The activities of the Life and Advent Union consist of maintaining mission work in China and aiding weak churches in this country. The headquarters of the China work are in Ho-Hsien, Anhwei, the work being carried on by native pastors and teachers under the supervision of an American missionary. The amount spent for mission work in 1936 was approximately \$6,000.

Two camp meetings are held annually—one in Maine and one in Connecticut (which is the principal one). The official publication of the denomination is the Herald of Life, issued biweekly at New Britain, Conn. This paper has a circulation in the United States and in several foreign countries.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by H. L. Babcock, editor emeritus of the Herald of Life, New Britain, Conn., and approved by him in its present form.

CHURCH OF GOD (OREGON, ILL.)

(FORMERLY REPORTED AS CHURCHES OF GOD IN CHRIST JESUS)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Oregon, Ill.) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been admitted to the church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	71	27	44		
Members, number.....	4,163	1,767	2,396	42.4	57.6
Average membership per church.....	59	65	54		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,618	669	949	41.3	58.7
Female.....	2,545	1,098	1,447	43.1	56.9
Males per 100 females.....	63.6	60.9	65.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	114	98	16	86.0	14.0
13 years and over.....	3,151	1,664	1,587	49.6	50.4
Age not reported.....	898	105	793	11.7	88.3
Percent under 13 years ²	3.5	5.9	1.0		
Church edifices, number.....	51	21	30		
Value—number reporting.....	48	19	29		
Amount reported.....	\$137,755	\$76,226	\$61,530	55.3	44.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$131,105	\$72,575	\$58,530	55.4	44.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6,650	\$3,650	\$3,000	54.9	45.1
Average value per church.....	\$2,870	\$4,012	\$2,122		
Debt—number reporting.....	6	4	2		
Amount reported.....	\$3,817	\$6,717	\$2,100	76.2	23.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	33	14	19		
Parsonages, number.....	5	3	2		
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$4,900	\$2,500	\$2,400	51.0	49.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	65	25	40		
Amount reported.....	\$36,308	\$20,427	\$15,881	56.3	43.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$20,649	\$10,870	\$9,779	52.6	47.4
All other salaries.....	\$1,489	\$773	\$716	51.9	48.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,103	\$2,553	\$1,550	62.2	37.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,094	\$1,519	\$575	72.5	27.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,379	\$3,184	\$2,195	59.2	40.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$737	\$539	\$248	68.5	31.5
Home missions.....	\$266	\$104	\$162	39.1	60.9
Foreign missions.....	\$214	\$189	\$25	88.3	11.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$586	\$290	\$296	49.5	50.5
All other purposes.....	\$741	\$406	\$335	54.8	45.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$559	\$817	\$397		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	60	25	35		
Officers and teachers.....	490	228	262	46.5	53.5
Scholars.....	2,967	1,525	1,442	51.4	48.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (Oregon, Ill.) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	71	86	87	62
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—15	—1	25	—
Percent ²	—21.1	—1.2	28.7	—
Members, number.....	4,163	3,528	3,457	2,124
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	635	71	1,333	—
Percent.....	18.0	2.1	62.8	—
Average membership per church.....	59	41	40	34
Church edifices, number.....	51	54	52	37
Value—number reporting.....	48	52	52	36
Amount reported.....	\$137,755	\$164,600	\$78,870	\$53,650
Average value per church.....	\$2,870	\$3,165	\$1,517	\$1,490
Debt—number reporting.....	6	6	7	—
Amount reported.....	\$8,817	\$13,700	\$1,290	—
Parsonages, number.....	5	—	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	3	1
Amount reported.....	\$4,900	\$6,500	\$4,050	\$3,000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	65	63	59	—
Amount reported.....	\$36,308	\$41,935	\$13,016	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$20,649			
All other salaries.....	\$1,489			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,103	\$33,587	\$11,246	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,094			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,379			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$787			
Home missions.....	\$266			
Foreign missions.....	\$214	\$8,348	\$1,770	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$586			
All other purposes.....	\$741			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$559	\$666	\$221	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	60	42	55	30
Officers and teachers.....	490	295	358	193
Scholars.....	2,967	1,877	2,493	895

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God, headquarters, Oregon, Ill., by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Males	Females	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	71	27	44	4,163	1,767	2,396	1,618	2,545	63.6	60	490	2,967
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	1	1		70	70		35	35		1	7	30
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	6	3	3	638	445	193	249	389	64.0	6	75	642
Indiana.....	9	4	5	506	221	285	189	317	59.6	8	76	435
Illinois.....	12	5	7	601	180	421	239	362	66.0	11	106	532
Michigan.....	2	1	1	206	106	100	57	149	38.3	2	23	230
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	4		4	233		233	94	139	67.6	3	25	158
Iowa.....	8		8	200		200	75	125	60.0	8	17	60
Missouri.....	2	1	1	42	17	25	20	22				
Nebraska.....	4	1	3	177	43	134	71	106	67.0	3	21	63
Kansas.....	2	1	1	90	75	15	36	54		1	11	35
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	1		1	60		60	25	35		1	6	15
West Virginia.....	1		1	33		33	7	26		1	6	12
South Carolina.....	1		1	360		360	150	210	71.4	1	3	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	2		2	30		30	15	15		2	14	60
Louisiana.....	2	1	1	92	60	32	31	61		2	16	140
Oklahoma.....	1	1		115	115		35	80		1	14	200
Texas.....	3	1	2	121	19	102	53	68		1	8	25
MOUNTAIN: Idaho.....	1	1		55	55		19	36		1	7	44
Arizona.....	2	1	1	97	35	62	37	60		2	15	70
PACIFIC: Washington.....	4	2	2	258	147	111	113	145	77.9	2	17	70
Oregon.....	1	1		39	39		13	26		1	6	21
California.....	2	2		140	140		55	85		2	17	75

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	71	86	87	62	4,163	3,528	3,457	2,124	114	3,151	888	3.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	6	6	6	4	638	510	372	175	1	637	—	2
Indiana.....	9	10	11	13	506	412	663	696	40	318	148	11.2
Illinois.....	12	11	10	10	601	380	276	274	17	524	60	3.1
Michigan.....	2	6	8	9	206	202	338	328	3	203	—	1.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	4	4	—	—	233	228	—	—	5	228	—	2.1
Iowa.....	8	8	9	6	200	144	208	145	—	200	—	—
Missouri.....	2	4	2	2	42	120	81	47	—	17	25	—
Nebraska.....	4	7	8	4	177	258	164	96	—	68	109	—
Kansas.....	2	1	1	3	90	26	15	48	—	90	—	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	1	3	4	1	60	97	102	50	—	60	—	—
North Carolina.....	—	3	4	—	—	81	153	—	—	—	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	2	3	10	—	30	155	499	—	—	30	—	—
Oklahoma.....	1	1	7	2	115	14	281	33	15	100	—	13.0
Texas.....	3	4	—	—	121	117	—	—	—	30	85	—
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	3	1	2	258	167	40	56	—	147	111	—
Oregon.....	1	1	1	3	39	27	30	62	—	39	—	—
Other States.....	² 10	11	5	3	847	560	235	114	33	454	360	6.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States: Louisiana, Arizona, and California; and 1 in each of the following: New York, West Virginia, South Carolina, and Idaho.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	71	51	48	\$137,755	6	\$8,817
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	6	5	5	35,600	1	4,400
Indiana.....	9	7	6	14,500	—	—
Illinois.....	12	8	7	24,100	2	3,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	4	4	6,400	—	—
Iowa.....	8	3	3	5,800	1	100
Nebraska.....	4	3	3	4,130	—	—
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	4	3	3	7,500	—	—
Other States.....	24	18	¹ 17	20,725	2	1,017

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States: Michigan, Kansas, Louisiana, and California; and 1 in each of the following: New York, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, and Arizona.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	71	65	\$36,308	\$20,649	\$1,489	\$4,103	\$2,094	\$5,379	\$787	\$266	\$214	\$586	\$741
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	6	6	9,575	5,075	477	1,979	175	1,587	232				50
Indiana.....	9	9	2,431	1,487	167	150	24	433	30		60	45	35
Illinois.....	12	12	6,334	3,675	236	402	620	793	114	58	5	211	220
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	4	4	1,908	1,475	75	50		157	5	75		35	36
Iowa.....	8	8	1,085	960			75	50					
Nebraska.....	4	3	870	300	15	415		73	5			16	46
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	4	1,336	720	96	83		209	37	50		25	56
Other States.....	24	19	12,769	6,957	423	1,024	1,200	2,017	364	83	149	254	298

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States: Michigan, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, and California; and 1 in each of the following: New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Idaho.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

With the development of church life independent of denominational organizations, many churches throughout the country were organized under various names, such as Church of the Blessed Hope, Brethren of the Abrahamic Faith, Restitutionists, Restitution Church, Church of God, and Age to Come Adventists. Some were loosely affiliated but refused to be identified with any denomination, although, in general, they were Adventist in their doctrine. In November 1888 representatives from a number of such churches met in Philadelphia and organized the association known as Churches of God in Christ Jesus, which is in general accord with the Adventist bodies and is classed with them, although the term "Adventist" does not appear in its title.

In August 1921 a General Conference was organized at Waterloo, Iowa. Headquarters were located at Oregon, Ill., at which place are maintained the general offices.

DOCTRINE

The churches belonging to this association have no creed but the Bible. The members, however, believe:

1. That there is one God, the supreme creator and controller of all things, who is a lovable, loving, and approachable Father, and a rewarder of all who diligently seek Him and keep His commandments.

2. That the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, came into existence as set forth in the Gospels and gave His life as a sacrificial offering for our sins; that those who believe in Him and obey His teachings may through Him have their sins forgiven; that Christ arose from the dead on the third day and, after meeting with His disciples on several occasions, was taken up into heaven, there to remain with God until certain things foretold by the prophets shall have been accomplished.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Sydney E. Magaw, secretary and editor, National Bible Institution, Oregon, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

3. That Christ will come again personally (a) to give immortal life to those who have been faithful, raising the dead and changing the living; (b) to establish the kingdom of God on earth, which, with its capital city at Jerusalem, will be gradually extended until all nations and races of mankind are brought under His sovereignty; and to restore to its ancient heritage and God's favor the Israelitish nation, which will then be the most favored nation in this kingdom; (c) to reward the immortal saints as joint heirs with Christ, according to their works, giving to each a position of honor and trust as joint ruler with Christ in the kingdom of God; (d) to mete out to the ungodly "the wages of sin," even the second death.

4. That obedience to the commandments of God is obligatory upon all Christians, the first act necessary being baptism for the remission of sins.

5. That those who believe the gospel message, repent of their sins, and are baptized, have entered into covenant relationship with God, their part of the covenant being that they will live useful lives of faith and good works, God's part being that if they remain faithful unto the end He will give them eternal life and positions of honor and trust in His kingdom.

Candidates for admission into the churches are required to confess faith in God and in the promises of the gospel; to accept Jesus Christ as their Lord, Saviour, and King; and to covenant to live Christian lives. On this confession candidates are baptized by immersion.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the churches are congregational. For fellowship and general work they gather in State and district conferences, which, however, exercise no authority over the individual churches, being wholly advisory, educational, and evangelistic in character. Each local church adapts its organization to circumstances. In some cases they have pastors, in others the services are conducted by elders or presidents. The term "minister," as understood among them, is applied to the person in spiritual charge of the congregation, or who preaches the gospel. There is no formal method of ordination. Ministers are authorized by the several State conferences, who, on application, are, after confirmation as to character, recognized by the General Conference. The general attitude toward other denominations is liberal, the invitation to the communion service being extended to all Christians, leaving each individual to be his own judge as to participation.

WORK

The home mission work of the churches is conducted by a number of evangelists, who are supported by voluntary contributions. A Bible Training School is maintained at Oregon, Ill., for those who wish to qualify for the ministry or for other active church work. In addition to this, literature, quarterly and annual gatherings, and Bible classes in various centers are used as mediums for educational work. There is a young people's society, called the Bereans, which has a national organization, with affiliated State organizations and local societies. There are about 25 of these local societies with about 500 members. Sunday schools, ladies' aid societies, and similar educational and charitable institutions are also conducted as a part of the general work of the churches.

In the Golden Rule Home, at Oregon, Ill., provision is made to care for aged persons and others who may need such care.

Denominational printing is done by the National Bible Institution, Oregon, Ill.

PRIMITIVE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

A summary of the statistics for the Primitive Advent Christian Church for the year 1936 is presented, which shows the distribution of these data between urban and rural territory.

No parsonages were reported. All churches are reported from the State of West Virginia.

The Primitive Advent Christian Church is a recent development from the Advent Christian Church. As this denomination was reported for the first time in 1936, no comparative figures are available. This body failed to furnish its history, doctrine, or the facts of organization.

A SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	14	1	13		
Members, number.....	538	70	468	13.0	87.0
Average membership per church.....	38	70	36		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	202	27	175	13.4	86.6
Female.....	336	43	293	12.8	87.2
Males per 100 females.....	60.1	(²)	59.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2		2		
13 years and over.....	536	70	466	13.1	86.9
Percent under 13 years.....	0.4		0.4		
Church edifices, number.....	13	1	12		
Value—number reporting.....	13	1	12		
Amount reported.....	\$15,300	\$1,600	\$13,700	10.5	89.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$14,100	\$1,600	\$12,500	11.3	88.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,200		\$1,200		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$1,177	\$1,600	\$1,142		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$543	\$400	\$143	73.7	26.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	2		2		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	14	1	13		
Amount reported.....	\$1,637	\$244	\$1,393	14.9	85.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$716	\$105	\$611	14.7	85.3
All other salaries.....	\$108	\$24	\$84	22.2	77.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$556		\$556		100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$135	\$100	\$35	74.1	25.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$32	\$15	\$17		
Home missions.....	\$9		\$9		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$37		\$37		
All other purposes.....	\$44		\$44		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$117	\$244	\$107		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2		
Officers and teachers.....	20	7	13		
Scholars.....	195	58	139	28.7	71.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where the number of females is less than 100.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 14

FRIENDS

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for each of the four bodies
of Friends, as follows:

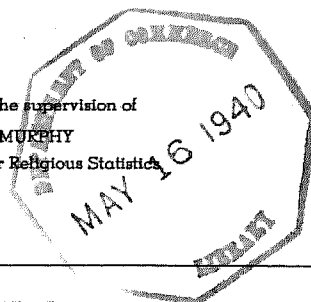
Society of Friends (Orthodox)

Society of Friends (Hicksite)

Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite)

Friends (Primitive)

Prepared under the supervision of
Dr. T. F. MURPHY
Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

FRIENDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The general history of the different bodies of Friends is presented in the statement for the older, or Orthodox, body. The specific statements, therefore, in regard to each of the other bodies indicate the differences between them and the Orthodox Friends.

The four bodies included in this group in 1936, in 1926, in 1916, and in 1906 are listed below, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE FRIENDS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group.....	717	93,697	629	\$3,351,674	695	\$398,138	591	52,657
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	570	75,652	506	3,841,174	558	717,177	506	46,950
Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	115	14,680	95	1,408,950	108	169,289	72	5,200
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	31	3,351	28	81,550	29	11,072	13	507
Friends (Primitive).....	1	14						
1926								
Total for the group.....	885	110,422	819	10,217,657	854	1,887,785	727	67,889
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	715	91,326	665	8,013,407	696	1,498,161	639	61,815
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	128	16,105	115	2,090,200	118	173,691	80	5,835
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	41	2,966	38	98,050	39	15,533	8	239
Friends (Primitive).....	1	25	1	10,000	1	400		
1916								
Total for the group.....	1,023	112,982	923	5,720,473	958	825,493	814	71,123
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	805	92,379	718	4,262,893	757	714,166	702	64,583
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	166	17,170	160	1,356,200	156	100,777	104	6,296
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	50	3,373	43	95,380	43	10,144	8	244
Friends (Primitive).....	2	60	2	6,000	2	406		
1906								
Total for the group.....	1,141	113,772	1,096	3,857,451			846	53,781
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	867	91,161	832	2,719,551			723	47,612
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	218	18,560	213	1,037,650			116	5,944
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	48	3,880	47	93,500			7	205
Friends (Primitive).....	8	171	4	6,750				

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Society of Friends (Orthodox) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this body the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents are members, and those who have joined upon application.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	570	162	408	28.4	71.6
Members, number.....	75,652	32,204	43,448	42.6	57.4
Average membership per church.....	133	199	106		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	32,915	13,561	19,054	42.1	57.9
Female.....	41,042	17,832	23,210	43.4	56.6
Sex not reported.....	1,695	511	1,184	30.1	69.9
Males per 100 females.....	80.2	77.7	82.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10,170	4,628	5,542	45.5	54.5
13 years and over.....	64,419	27,576	36,843	42.8	57.2
Age not reported.....	1,063		1,063		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	13.6	14.4	13.1		
Church edifices, number.....	538	145	393	27.0	73.0
Value—number reporting.....	506	134	372	26.5	73.5
Amount reported.....	\$3,861,174	\$2,512,012	\$1,349,162	65.1	34.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,794,557	\$2,474,062	\$1,320,495	65.2	34.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$66,617	\$37,950	\$28,667	57.0	43.0
Average value per church.....	\$7,631	\$18,746	\$3,627		
Debt—number reporting.....	59	38	21		
Amount reported.....	\$266,554	\$246,170	\$20,384	92.4	7.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	360	84	276	23.3	76.7
Parsonages, number.....	271	70	201	25.8	74.2
Value—number reporting.....	257	67	190	26.1	73.9
Amount reported.....	\$521,050	\$230,400	\$290,650	44.2	55.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	558	156	402	28.0	72.0
Amount reported.....	\$717,177	\$414,032	\$303,145	57.7	42.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$256,413	\$120,765	\$135,648	47.1	52.9
All other salaries.....	\$59,734	\$44,436	\$15,298	74.4	25.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$72,490	\$38,830	\$33,660	53.6	46.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$26,244	\$21,622	\$4,622	82.4	17.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$115,064	\$78,971	\$36,093	68.6	31.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$27,534	\$19,457	\$8,077	70.7	29.3
Home missions.....	\$11,623	\$5,235	\$6,388	45.0	55.0
Foreign missions.....	\$39,687	\$21,576	\$18,111	54.4	45.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$71,603	\$43,059	\$28,544	60.1	39.9
All other purposes.....	\$36,785	\$20,081	\$16,704	54.6	45.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,285	\$2,654	\$754		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	506	137	369	27.1	72.9
Officers and teachers.....	7,184	2,375	4,809	33.1	66.9
Scholars.....	46,950	19,167	27,783	40.8	59.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	82	21	61		
Officers and teachers.....	591	151	440	25.5	74.5
Scholars.....	4,042	1,207	2,835	29.9	70.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	7	2		
Officers and teachers.....	38	30	8		
Scholars.....	488	470	18	96.3	3.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4		
Officers and teachers.....	187	142	45	75.9	24.1
Scholars.....	1,807	1,295	512	71.7	28.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Society of Friends for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	570	715	805	867
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-145	-90	-62	
Percent.....	-20.3	-11.2	-7.2	
Members, number.....	75,652	91,326	92,379	91,161
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-15,674	-1,053	1,218	
Percent.....	-17.2	-1.1	1.3	
Average membership per church.....	133	128	115	105
Church edifices, number.....	538	725	733	832
Value—number reporting.....	506	665	718	832
Amount reported.....	\$3,861,174	\$8,013,407	\$4,262,893	\$2,719,551
Average value per church.....	\$7,631	\$12,050	\$5,937	\$3,269
Debt—number reporting.....	69	72	72	60
Amount reported.....	\$266,554	\$348,190	\$119,794	\$41,496
Parsonages, number.....	271			
Value—number reporting.....	257	308	210	145
Amount reported.....	\$521,050	\$889,146	\$326,830	\$181,874
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	558	696	757	
Amount reported.....	\$717,177	\$1,498,161	\$714,166	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$256,413			
All other salaries.....	\$59,734			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$72,490	\$1,112,929	\$521,625	
Payment on ch rch debt, excluding interest.....	\$26,244			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$115,064			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$27,534			
Home missions.....	\$11,623			
Foreign missions.....	\$39,687	\$367,211	\$174,233	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$71,603			
All other purposes.....	\$36,785			
Not classified.....		\$18,021	\$18,308	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,285	\$2,153	\$943	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	506	639	702	723
Officers and teachers.....	7,184	7,750	7,885	6,931
Scholars.....	46,950	61,815	64,583	47,612

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Orthodox Friends by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory,

membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices, for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which 3 or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each yearly meeting, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	570	182	408	75,652	52,204	43,448	32,915	41,042	1,695	80.2	506	7,184	46,850
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	11	2	9	1,165	408	787	508	687	---	73.9	9	105	514
New Hampshire.....	6	2	4	325	68	257	139	186	---	74.7	3	32	120
Vermont.....	2	---	2	196	---	196	91	105	---	86.7	2	10	42
Massachusetts.....	14	9	5	1,173	985	188	468	705	---	66.4	8	105	453
Rhode Island.....	5	3	2	387	242	145	170	217	---	78.3	4	59	298
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	29	13	16	3,262	1,505	1,757	1,505	1,757	---	85.7	17	216	1,178
New Jersey.....	6	4	2	524	379	465	406	418	---	97.1	4	40	392
Pennsylvania.....	23	13	10	3,525	2,809	716	1,579	1,847	99	85.5	12	93	650
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	67	17	50	8,447	3,489	4,958	3,723	4,721	3	78.9	64	883	6,415
Indiana.....	111	21	90	19,798	7,402	12,396	8,445	10,214	1,139	82.7	104	1,006	11,377
Illinois.....	11	5	6	1,309	587	722	584	725	---	80.6	11	141	694
Michigan.....	11	3	8	683	280	403	283	400	---	70.8	11	159	895
Wisconsin.....	2	---	2	122	---	122	47	75	---	---	2	26	162
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	2	1	1	267	196	11	88	119	---	73.9	2	25	141
Iowa.....	59	9	41	5,269	1,550	3,719	2,286	2,910	123	76.8	49	710	3,770
Missouri.....	4	1	3	346	181	165	130	216	---	60.2	3	51	247
South Dakota.....	3	---	3	162	---	162	71	91	---	---	2	28	129
Nebraska.....	7	---	7	656	---	656	289	367	---	78.7	6	94	518
Kansas.....	42	7	35	5,190	1,562	3,628	2,298	2,785	107	82.5	40	607	3,082
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	---	118	118	---	57	61	---	---	4	19	127
Maryland.....	5	1	4	567	347	160	236	271	---	87.1	1	12	76
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	131	131	---	58	73	---	---	1	12	76
Virginia.....	16	5	11	1,868	461	967	598	770	---	77.7	15	146	961
North Carolina.....	53	10	43	8,595	2,737	5,858	3,755	4,809	31	79.1	49	622	5,697
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	4	---	4	794	---	794	275	430	89	64.0	4	46	423
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	1	---	1	90	---	90	15	14	---	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma.....	17	3	14	1,169	361	888	502	697	---	72.0	16	188	1,157
Texas.....	3	---	3	439	---	439	219	211	---	103.8	3	53	284
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	7	2	5	951	154	797	436	515	---	84.7	7	115	835
Colorado.....	14	4	10	967	499	468	383	480	104	79.8	12	169	779
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	6	4	2	296	220	66	142	154	---	92.2	6	89	518
Oregon.....	13	6	7	1,864	1,486	408	840	1,054	---	79.7	12	202	1,431
California.....	23	15	8	5,297	4,117	1,180	2,339	2,958	---	79.1	23	527	3,675

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	570	715	805	887	75,652	91,328	92,379	91,161	10,170	64,419	1,063	13.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	11	18	26	26	1,195	1,250	1,518	1,713	150	1,045	-----	12.6
New Hampshire.....	6	8	8	12	325	316	345	357	32	293	-----	9.8
Vermont.....	2	3	3	3	196	150	155	177	23	173	-----	11.7
Massachusetts.....	14	20	21	28	1,173	1,529	1,386	1,734	85	1,098	-----	7.2
Rhode Island.....	5	6	7	8	387	517	546	575	30	357	-----	7.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	29	25	37	42	3,262	3,085	3,489	3,296	408	2,854	-----	12.5
New Jersey.....	6	9	18	20	824	935	1,217	1,043	120	704	-----	14.6
Pennsylvania.....	23	22	34	41	3,525	3,579	3,264	3,427	348	3,177	-----	9.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	67	89	100	107	8,447	10,600	12,228	12,394	1,098	7,349	-----	13.0
Indiana.....	111	154	183	191	19,798	25,279	26,658	29,255	2,389	16,366	1,053	12.7
Illinois.....	11	13	13	21	1,309	1,534	1,477	1,902	139	1,176	-----	10.6
Michigan.....	11	13	16	19	683	1,001	1,006	1,348	81	602	-----	11.9
Wisconsin.....	2	2	3	3	122	142	118	111	17	105	-----	13.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	2	3	3	3	207	303	267	274	22	185	-----	10.6
Iowa.....	50	57	68	85	5,269	7,441	7,797	8,762	825	4,444	-----	15.8
Missouri.....	4	4	5	6	346	486	543	603	46	300	-----	13.3
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	5	162	159	192	103	20	142	-----	12.3
Nebraska.....	7	14	13	23	656	1,306	1,130	1,243	131	525	-----	20.0
Kansas.....	42	54	57	72	5,190	6,988	7,586	7,304	860	4,330	-----	16.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	5	4	5	6	507	533	498	508	50	457	-----	9.9
Virginia.....	16	20	16	20	1,368	1,157	966	941	205	1,163	-----	15.0
North Carolina.....	53	68	63	55	8,595	9,875	8,229	6,425	1,087	7,508	-----	12.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	4	6	9	1	794	711	779	117	50	744	-----	6.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	17	27	28	30	1,199	2,056	2,159	2,187	221	968	10	18.6
Texas.....	3	3	3	1	430	333	413	114	63	367	-----	14.7
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	7	5	4	4	951	773	665	273	188	763	-----	19.8
Colorado.....	14	18	9	2	967	1,031	829	94	192	775	-----	19.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	6	7	8	5	296	551	503	451	43	253	-----	14.5
Oregon.....	13	14	14	11	1,894	2,235	2,129	1,688	331	1,563	-----	17.5
California.....	23	23	23	14	5,297	5,250	3,904	2,535	879	4,418	-----	16.6
Other States.....	* 3	3	6	3	278	215	353	207	37	241	-----	13.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Arkansas, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	570	538	506	\$3,561,174	59	\$266,554	257	\$521,050
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	11	9	9	37,700	1	800	1	(1)
New Hampshire.....	6	6	6	11,500			2	(1)
Massachusetts.....	14	13	12	209,250			2	(1)
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	37,200			3	12,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	29	22	20	232,520	2	20,000	9	27,000
New Jersey.....	6	6	4	114,000				
Pennsylvania.....	23	21	16	423,500				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	67	64	63	260,500	8	21,249	29	88,350
Indiana.....	111	109	101	805,385	7	59,620	42	99,950
Illinois.....	11	8	8	41,500	2	6,368	3	5,400
Michigan.....	11	11	11	33,550			10	21,030
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	50	48	45	149,225	3	2,275	35	52,900
Missouri.....	4	4	4	18,400			3	1,350
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	5,800	1	150	2	(1)
Nebraska.....	7	6	6	18,500			6	8,550
Kansas.....	42	39	39	228,650	2	18,200	31	36,850
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	5	5	5	100,500				
Virginia.....	16	16	16	74,862	5	9,846	6	13,160
North Carolina.....	53	49	46	280,617	8	60,065	9	28,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Tennessee.....	4	4	4	12,000			3	5,500
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	17	17	16	85,500	1	2,700	10	11,350
Texas.....	3	3	3	14,600			3	5,200
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	7	6	6	15,550	2	750	6	9,100
Colorado.....	14	13	10	19,800	4	1,270	8	12,800
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	6	6	5	10,200	1	535	3	3,550
Oregon.....	13	13	13	104,825	4	5,260	9	18,200
California.....	23	23	21	307,550	8	57,466	17	43,350
Other States.....	9	9	29	105,050			5	17,500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Minnesota, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Arkansas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	570	558	\$717, 177	\$256, 413	\$59, 734	\$72, 490
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	11	11	10, 184	5, 680	120	1, 004
New Hampshire.....	6	6	2, 811	1, 800	60	150
Massachusetts.....	14	14	26, 298	8, 914	2, 103	3, 350
Rhode Island.....	5	4	4, 746	2, 851	496	275
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	29	26	34, 223	12, 940	3, 168	2, 779
New Jersey.....	6	6	5, 040		465	700
Pennsylvania.....	23	21	68, 541	235	12, 260	13, 628
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	67	66	87, 679	32, 042	4, 530	6, 037
Indiana.....	111	110	137, 864	52, 548	13, 994	15, 499
Illinois.....	11	11	12, 551	4, 552	1, 092	1, 275
Michigan.....	11	11	13, 660	6, 294	487	962
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	50	50	37, 162	20, 342	1, 540	2, 589
Missouri.....	4	3	3, 421	1, 738	268	169
South Dakota.....	3	3	543	200	60	10
Nebraska.....	7	7	3, 528	2, 297	120	328
Kansas.....	42	42	41, 119	18, 674	2, 069	2, 997
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	5	5	16, 850		2, 050	1, 616
Virginia.....	16	16	16, 875	5, 788	693	1, 695
North Carolina.....	53	51	46, 933	18, 519	2, 376	4, 958
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	4	4	3, 971	1, 865	1, 065	254
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	17	16	13, 705	7, 771	1, 112	999
Texas.....	3	3	3, 177	1, 950	50	311
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	7	7	13, 602	4, 295	432	869
Colorado.....	14	14	9, 296	5, 520	281	209
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	6	6	4, 137	1, 860	140	178
Oregon.....	13	13	20, 763	8, 882	1, 485	1, 391
California.....	23	23	78, 494	26, 378	6, 699	8, 075
Other States.....	9	19	6, 604	2, 478	519	183

¹ Includes: Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Minnesota, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Arkansas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt exclud- ing in- terest	Other current expenses includ- ing in- terest	Local relief and charity	Home mis- sions	Foreign mis- sions	To general head- quar- ters	All other pur- poses
United States.....	\$26,244	\$115,064	\$27,534	\$11,623	\$39,637	\$71,603	\$36,785
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	100	1,530	93	125	540	849	132
New Hampshire.....	250	50	50	55	227	183	36
Massachusetts.....	350	4,804	1,015	280	387	4,276	819
Rhode Island.....		336	88	97	473	54	76
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	650	7,199	1,523	469	1,028	3,877	590
New Jersey.....		2,118	320	210	150	577	500
Pennsylvania.....	1,050	13,777	11,902	128	3,819	11,441	301
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	3,981	15,161	875	1,980	11,095	5,883	5,495
Indiana.....	3,077	20,631	6,020	1,685	4,153	12,333	7,624
Illinois.....	391	1,938	311	25	293	1,579	1,095
Michigan.....	45	2,267	115	528	1,902	377	683
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	510	5,281	592	483	1,480	2,903	1,442
Missouri.....		731	69	71	187	161	27
South Dakota.....		97	43	14	17	52	50
Nebraska.....		422	65	29	44	209	14
Kansas.....	2,387	6,357	1,336	459	2,333	2,999	1,508
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....		1,748	53	1,179		2,900	1,304
Virginia.....	1,519	1,721	284	129	1,554	1,549	1,943
North Carolina.....	4,691	7,351	1,114	654	657	3,375	3,238
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Tennessee.....		192	150			153	292
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	10	2,139	38	170	332	730	404
Texas.....		291	110	54	170	166	76
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....	468	2,306	79	1,044	1,546	1,529	1,034
Colorado.....	417	1,231	65	63	329	981	200
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	437	423	70	247	181	273	328
Oregon.....	942	3,057	281	397	1,000	2,776	552
California.....	5,194	10,622	783	545	5,326	8,252	6,620
Other States.....	25	1,084	85	203	458	1,166	403

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY YEARLY MEETINGS, 1936

YEARLY MEETING	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	570	75,652	506	\$3,861,174	59	\$266,554	558	\$717,177	506	46,950
Baltimore.....	12	1,159	12	198,002	1	4,000	12	16,353	11	593
California.....	23	5,297	21	307,550	8	57,466	23	78,494	23	3,675
Indiana.....	81	12,115	74	538,235	3	47,193	80	101,748	79	7,920
Iowa.....	50	5,438	46	162,675	3	2,275	50	38,420	49	3,877
Kansas.....	72	7,431	67	352,050	6	22,140	70	63,042	67	4,951
Nebraska.....	19	1,548	15	39,500	2	180	19	11,841	16	1,245
New England.....	36	3,080	32	295,650	1	800	35	44,039	24	1,385
New York.....	32	3,648	23	283,020	2	20,000	29	36,459	20	1,320
North Carolina.....	55	9,134	48	290,117	9	61,392	53	48,964	51	5,835
Ohio.....	46	4,195	45	195,600	10	24,800	46	70,602	44	4,338
Oregon.....	26	3,141	24	130,375	7	6,545	26	38,502	25	2,784
Philadelphia.....	29	4,245	20	514,800	-----	-----	27	72,976	15	852
Western.....	61	10,849	53	393,050	7	19,763	60	65,244	55	5,554
Wilmington (Ohio).....	28	4,872	26	160,350	-----	-----	28	24,503	27	2,621

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The religious situation in England during the first half of the seventeenth century has been described as "a hurly-burly of religious polemics." The civil war, the unsatisfactory social and business conditions, the rival claims of the adherents of the different ecclesiastical forms and creeds, and the discussions as to the respective rights of pastors and people caused thoughtful men of the country to become utterly dissatisfied with church and state, and, indeed, with almost every existing institution.

It was in the midst of this period, in 1624, that George Fox was born, in Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire. He was a sober-minded serious youth, and early had his mind turned to religious matters. After severe mental and spiritual struggles, he was led to emphasize the spiritual side of Christianity. While external forms of religion were not ignored, he taught the necessity of divine power within the man to enable him to live according to the will of God, the direct communication of this will to the individual believer in Christ, and the necessity of a perfect consistency between the outward life and the religious profession. This was unfamiliar teaching to most persons in that day of rigid adherence to creeds and of great formalism in religious observances. Fox soon gathered around him a band of preachers who, with himself, spread their doctrines far and wide in Great Britain, and later extended their missionary efforts to Ireland, the Continent of Europe, the West Indies, and North America, in which countries, particularly America, they gained many adherents. It does not seem to have been their intention to establish a new branch of the church, but, almost before they knew it, an organization had developed.

At first they called themselves "Children of Truth" or "Children of Light," also "Friends of Truth," and finally the name which was given to them was the "Religious Society of Friends," to which was frequently added "commonly called Quakers." This last name was applied to them by a justice in response to an address, in which George Fox called on him to "tremble at the Word of the Lord."

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Walter C. Woodward, secretary of the executive committee of the Five Years Meeting of the Friends in America, Richmond, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

Many of the extreme charges against them, as, for example, those with regard to the disturbance of public worship, were greatly exaggerated. At the same time their refusal to attend the services of the Established Church, to support it by the payment of tithes, or to take oaths of any kind, and their uncompromising attitude toward much of the religious preaching of the day created a great deal of bitterness against them and brought upon them severe persecution. Heavy fines were imposed upon them; their property was confiscated; and, worst of all, they were subjected to long imprisonments in the horrible jails of the time. Nevertheless, they increased in numbers, until by the close of the seventeenth century they were one of the most important bodies of dissenters in England.

With the cessation of persecution, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Friends relaxed their missionary zeal, paid more attention to the discipline of their members, and gradually settled down into a comparatively quiet existence. So far, however, was this discipline carried, in its minute supervision of the actions of members, that their numbers declined, and some have expressed a wonder that the society continued to exist at all. About the middle of the nineteenth century a new movement began, and since that time the great majority of the Friends have either dropped or modified many of the old customs and external forms.

The first recorded visit of any Quakers to America was that of two women, Ann Austin and Mary Fisher, who arrived in Massachusetts from Barbados in 1656. They were immediately put under arrest, subjected to a brutal examination to see whether they were witches, and finally shipped back to Barbados. Two days after their departure a vessel arrived with eight more Quakers, and these were forcibly returned to England. Severe laws were enacted and heavy penalties provided for those who knowingly brought into the community that "cursed sect of heretics lately risen up in the world which are commonly called 'Quakers,' who take upon them to be immediately sent of God and infallibly assisted by the Spirit to speak and write blasphemous opinions, despising government and the order of God in church and commonwealth," etc. Notwithstanding these laws, the Quakers continued to come, and at last the situation improved, although it was not until 1724 that their appeals to the Royal Privy Council in England were sustained. A few years later laws were enacted in their favor.

The Friends had almost as trying an experience in Virginia as in Massachusetts, and they suffered certain persecutions in Connecticut. In Rhode Island, however, they were received more cordially and were held in high regard, several of the early governors being members of the society. In New York, New Jersey, and Maryland there were many Friends. The culmination of their influence was reached in Pennsylvania, under the charter given to William Penn in return for a debt due by the Crown to his father, Admiral Penn.

The society continued to grow during the first half of the eighteenth century but drew more within itself in view of the general disturbances resulting from the colonial wars and the political situation, and Friends were discouraged from membership in the assembly or from holding any public office. These conditions led to the establishment, in 1756, of the first "meeting for sufferings" in America, whose object was to extend relief and assistance to members of the society who might suffer from the Indians or other enemies on the frontier, and in general to look out for the interests of the society. The relation of the Friends to the Indians was one of cordial interest, following the position taken not only by William Penn, but also by George Fox.

With regard to slavery, the early attitude of the Friends was one of toleration, although they insisted that the slaves should be treated humanely. A development, however, was inevitable, and in 1688 the German Friends, at a meeting in Germantown, Pa., protested against the "traffic in the bodies of men" and considered the question of the "lawfulness and unlawfulness of buying and keeping Negroes." The question continued to be agitated, and, chiefly through the efforts of John Woolman, in 1758, the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting directed a "visitation" of all who held slaves and decided that all who should "be concerned in importing, selling, or purchasing slaves" should be forbidden to sit in meetings held for deciding matters of discipline. In 1776 slaveholders were to be "disowned" if they refused to manumit their slaves, and by the close of the eighteenth century personal ownership of slaves by acknowledged members of the society had ceased, except where slaves were held by trustees and State laws did not allow them to be set free. In the transition, however, care was taken that feeble or incapable persons should not suffer.

In the disturbances that preceded the Revolution the Friends were in hearty sympathy with the desire of their fellow citizens to obtain redress of grievances,

but since, from religious principle, they took no part in warlike measures, and refused to serve in the Army, or to pay taxes levied for warlike purposes, they were subjected to very great misapprehension and suffering, and their property was often seized to pay for recruits or for the meeting of taxes. Some, indeed, supported the Revolution actively. These were disowned or seceded and were known as the "Free" or "Fighting" Quakers. This small body soon dwindled away. After the close of the war the Friends loyally sustained the new government.

The early part of the nineteenth century was marked by divisions on doctrinal points, resulting in separations more or less serious. The most important of these was that popularly known as the "Hicksite" in 1827-28.² This was followed by the "Wilburite" in 1845³ and the "Primitive" a little later.⁴

During the years following there was a period of considerable ministerial activity, ministers traveling up and down the country, visiting the congregations and holding meetings, to some extent, with the public.

As the slavery question came up more prominently the Friends appeared in the front rank of the antislavery forces, and their poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, did perhaps as much as anyone to make current the Quaker conception of Christianity. As the Civil War drew on, they endeavored to maintain their ground in favor of peace, although not a few members of the different branches were found in the Army. The close of the war brought relief, and a Peace Association of Friends in America was organized, which put lecturers into the field, issued tracts, and started a monthly publication, the Messenger of Peace. It is to be noted that the movement for international arbitration received perhaps its strongest impulse from the annual gatherings at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., under the auspices of a Friend.

During the past two or three decades, chiefly as a result of the Five Years Meeting, there has been a strong tendency toward greater unity of effort in the fields of home and foreign missions, Bible schools, education, evangelistic work, philanthropy, and social reform. This is true of all branches of the society. The relations to other bodies of Christians have become closer, and Friends have joined with other churches in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and similar organizations.

DOCTRINE

The Orthodox Friends, who are by far the most numerous branch, have never adopted a formal creed. Their doctrine agrees in all essential points with the doctrine of the great body of the Christian Church, but they differ from other denominations in the following important respects: (1) The great importance attached to the immediate personal teaching of the Holy Spirit, or "Light Within," or "Inner Light"; (2) the absence of all outward ordinances, including baptism and the Supper, on the ground that they are not essential, were not commanded by Christ, and, moreover, tend to draw the soul away from the essential to the nonessential and formal; (3) the manner of worship and appointment of ministers; (4) the doctrine of peace or nonresistance, in accordance with which no Friend can consistently fight or directly support war.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Society of Friends includes monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings, each being a purely business organization. The monthly meeting is either a single congregation, or includes two or more congregations, called variously, weekly, local, or preparative meetings. The monthly meetings in a certain district combine to form a quarterly meeting, and the quarterly meetings in a wider territory constitute a yearly meeting.

The yearly meetings in the United States are 14 in number: New England, established in 1661; Baltimore, 1672; Philadelphia, first held at Burlington, N. J., 1681; New York, 1695; North Carolina, 1698; Ohio, 1812; Indiana, 1821; Western (Indiana), 1857; Iowa, 1863; Kansas, 1872; Wilmington (Ohio), 1892; Oregon, 1893; California, 1895; and Nebraska, 1908. These meetings were independent and each had its own discipline, but in 1902 all except Ohio and Philadelphia entered into a loose confederation and adopted a discipline that was uniform in essentials but modified in details to suit local conditions.⁵ Each yearly meeting

² See Society of Friends (Hicksite), p. 15.

³ See Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite), p. 22.

⁴ See Friends (Primitive), p. 27.

⁵ Oregon Yearly Meeting withdrew from the Five Years Meeting in 1926, and Kansas Yearly Meeting in 1937.

is independent in the transaction of its own business but gives authority in certain matters of common interest to a body of delegates from the yearly meetings composing the confederation referred to, which is known as the Five Years Meeting, from its convening once in 5 years. The functions of this body, however, are chiefly advisory.

The unit of authority in the society is the yearly meeting, to which every man, woman, and child who is counted in the society's membership belongs, and every one of these has an equal right to speak on any matter before the meeting. Members of different quarterly meetings, sometimes called delegates, are appointed to attend the yearly meetings, in order to insure a representation, but no one of them has precedence over any other member. The quarterly meeting receives reports from the monthly meetings, appoints committees on various lines of meeting business and Christian work, and informs the monthly meetings how much each is expected to contribute toward the expenses of the yearly meeting. The monthly meeting is the executive power so far as the membership is concerned, although appeal may be made to the quarterly and yearly meetings. It receives and, on occasion, can disown members and has the direct oversight of the congregations. Its regular officers are elders and overseers, appointed by the monthly meeting. The elders and overseers have general supervision of the membership. Ministers are not spoken of as regular officers, inasmuch as the organization is complete without them.

There is less formal provision for the training of ministers than in most other denominations. While the value of intellectual training is recognized, it is not considered wholly essential, since ministers are "called of God, and the call to work is bestowed irrespective of rank, learning, or sex." The theory is that the church recognizes when a man or woman is qualified and has received the "gift," and acknowledges it, after which he or she is called and acknowledged, recommended, or recorded as a minister. There is no ceremony of ordination, and often the minister receives no salary, although a change has taken place in this respect, and in most places where pastoral work is expected ministers are paid. When a minister feels a call to engage in special religious work or to visit another section on a religious mission, he asks the monthly meeting to which he belongs for liberty to do so. For an extended journey he must obtain the consent of the quarterly meeting. If that consent is refused, he is expected to remain at home. If he wishes to cross the ocean, the certificate given him is not complete without the indorsement of the yearly meeting and of the yearly meeting on ministry and oversight. The yearly meeting on ministry and oversight, composed of ministers, elders, and, with a single exception, of overseers also, meets at regular times to review the general state of the membership and consider the needs of the work, although it has no disciplinary powers. A similar meeting, sometimes called the "select" meeting, of ministers and elders is held in connection with the regular quarterly meeting.

Woman is in a position of absolute equality with man in Friends' polity.

The worship of a Friends' meeting is distinctly nonliturgical. Since the Friends believe that worship is fundamentally a personal matter between the soul and God and can be carried on with or without a minister, meetings for worship can be held partly or even wholly in silence. Formerly there was no prearrangement of service, but some prearrangement is now generally common, with the exception of the more conservative groups, including those in Philadelphia. There is no stated length for any sermon, prayer, or exhortation, and often several persons, not necessarily ministers, take part during the same meeting.

WORK

Within the decade the home and foreign mission activities of the Five Years Meeting have been united under one board known as the American Friends Board of Missions. Home mission work carried on cooperatively in addition to that conducted by the yearly meetings consists of work among the mountaineers in Tennessee and among the Indians in Oklahoma. Fourteen workers are engaged in these two fields. The work among the Indians is under the direct administration of the Associated Executive Committee on Indian Affairs but is included in the appropriations made by the mission board, to which the afore-mentioned committee makes annual report.

Foreign missionary work is conducted in Palestine, British East Africa, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and West China. In 1937 the board reported 31 missionaries and 1,006 native workers in 136 centers; and they reported 49 churches, with 11,272 members; 373 schools, with 18,821 pupils; and 1 hospital. The contributions for missions during the year amounted to \$56,700. The endowment fund totaled \$84,130.

Philadelphia Friends carry on work in Japan, Ohio Friends in China and India, California Friends in Central America and Alaska, and Oregon Friends in Bolivia.

Without doubt the outstanding development of Quaker activity within the decades 1916-36 has been registered in the far-reaching reconstruction, relief, and good-will work carried on by the Society of Friends both in Europe and in this country. This is a work in which not only the so-called Orthodox but all groups of Friends have united, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

Notably distinctive throughout the decade has been the work of the American Friends Service Committee, which is inclusive of all Friends in America. Organized in 1917, it carried on a far-reaching program of reconstruction relief and good will in the war-stricken areas of Europe. Reconstruction units were first engaged in rebuilding demolished villages in France. Following the armistice, arrangements were soon made to carry on a huge child-feeding program in Germany, which included more than 1,000,000 children and involved an expenditure in money and kind of more than \$25,000,000. The Service Committee was made the dispensing agency of the American Relief Administration and other relief-fund organizations. Reconstruction, relief, and health work were also carried on in Austria, Serbia, Poland, and Russia.

As the era of the need of food and physical relief gradually passed, Friends continued their work in Europe in the areas which they had served, now emphasizing moral and spiritual values as a means of the furtherance of understanding and good will among the European peoples. In cooperation with the British Friends they maintained a number of peace "embassies" or good-will centers in Europe. This work has been developed within the decade. Strong emphasis has been placed upon centers maintained at Paris, Berlin, Geneva, and Vienna. Developments in Central Europe since 1933 have accentuated the importance of these European centers. Because of successive emergencies in Austria, programs of active relief have been revived. At various times, Friends have been called upon by opposing parties and factions to dispense relief in Vienna.

Not long after the outbreak of the civil war in Spain, the American Friends Service Committee, in cooperation with English Friends, gradually developed a relief program for that stricken country. As an expression of their philosophy of good will, Friends have conducted relief on a strictly nonpartisan basis, rendering help impartially to those in need among the nationalists and among the loyalists.

From the American viewpoint, the decade has shown a significant development of the Service Committee program at home. The depression years brought many industrial emergencies to the fore, among them, that of the soft-coal areas in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky. At the request of the President of the United States, Friends undertook a relief program in this section in which thousands of children were given supplementary feeding through the schools. On the basis of this relief work, Friends gradually became concerned for the more thoroughgoing work of rehabilitation, in which they undertook experiments which helped point the way for governmental action. An example of this work is found in the subsistence homestead development maintained by Friends at Penn Craft near Republic, Pa. In harmony with this concern the Service Committee has developed a thoroughgoing program of summer work camps over the country located near industrial friction areas. These camps involve a definite work project of value to the community and offer a means of direct study of industrial problems. Another significant feature developed by the committee within the decade has been the establishment and gradual extension from coast to coast of a system of summer Institutes on International Relations. As many as 10 of these institutes have been maintained in a given summer which have been served by faculties recruited from the ranks of leading internationalists and authorities on political science in this country and abroad.

Throughout their history Friends have been keenly interested in fostering the interests of Christian education. In keeping with this historic concern they maintain 9 colleges in which are enrolled approximately 3,000 students. They are as follows: Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.; Guilford College, Guilford College, N. C.; Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio; Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.; William Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Nebraska Central College, Central City, Nebr.; Friends University, Wichita, Kans.; Whittier College, Whittier, Calif.; and Pacific College, Newberg, Oreg. With the exception of Haverford, these institutions are all coeducational. Formerly, Friends maintained a large number of strong secondary schools, but with the development of the public high school as an important factor of the system of public education these have largely been discontinued. However, several strong boarding schools are maintained in the Atlantic States. Among these are Oak Grove School for

Girls, East Vassalboro, Maine; Lincoln School for Girls and Moses Brown School for Boys, Providence, R. I.; Oakwood School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and Westtown School, Westtown, Pa., which are coeducational. A coeducational boarding school is also maintained at Friendsville, Tenn.

Shortly following the close of the decade there was held in the Philadelphia area in September 1937, on the campuses of Swarthmore and Haverford colleges, a World Conference of Friends, with representatives present from 24 countries. This marked the first really ecumenical gathering in the history of the Society of Friends. It was inclusive of Friends of all groups.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (HICKSITE)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Society of Friends (Hicksite) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this body the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents were members, and those who have joined upon application.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	115	37	78	32.2	67.8
Members, number.....	14,680	6,979	7,701	47.5	52.5
Average membership per church.....	128	189	99		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	6,275	2,996	3,279	47.7	52.3
Female.....	7,825	3,898	3,927	49.8	50.2
Sex not reported.....	580	85	495	14.7	85.3
Males per 100 females.....	80.2	76.9	83.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,377	638	739	46.3	53.7
13 years and over.....	13,141	6,341	6,800	48.3	51.7
Age not reported.....	162		162		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	9.5	9.1	9.8		
Church edifices, number.....	113	34	79	30.1	69.9
Value—number reporting.....	95	29	66		
Amount reported.....	\$1,408,950	\$976,700	\$432,250	69.3	30.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,403,450	\$976,700	\$426,750	69.6	30.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,500		\$5,500		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$14,831	\$33,679	\$5,549		
Debt—number reporting.....	4	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$112,006	\$111,500	\$506	99.5	.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	77	25	52		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	108	36	72	33.3	66.7
Amount reported.....	\$169,289	\$124,331	\$44,958	73.4	26.6
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$25,763	\$21,090	\$4,673	81.9	18.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,712	\$13,244	\$6,468	67.2	32.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,602	\$6,766	\$836	89.0	11.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$34,608	\$23,921	\$10,747	69.0	31.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,372	\$3,092	\$2,280	57.6	42.4
Home missions.....	\$2,999	\$1,027	\$1,972	34.2	65.8
Foreign missions.....	\$1,695	\$1,144	\$551	67.5	32.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$22,552	\$10,128	\$12,424	44.9	55.1
All other purposes.....	\$48,926	\$43,919	\$5,007	89.8	10.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,567	\$3,454	\$524		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	72	27	45		
Officers and teachers.....	746	320	426	42.9	57.1
Scholars.....	5,200	2,053	3,147	39.5	60.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	6	2		
Officers and teachers.....	225	203	22	90.2	9.8
Scholars.....	1,783	1,666	117	6.6	93.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Exclusive of united meetings which have been included with Society of Friends (Orthodox).

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Society of Friends (Hicksite) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	115	128	166	218
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-13	-38	-52	
Percent.....	-10.2	-22.9	-23.9	
Members, number.....	14,680	16,105	17,170	18,560
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,425	-1,065	-1,390	
Percent.....	-8.8	-6.2	-7.5	
Average membership per church.....	128	126	103	85
Church edifices, number.....	113	151	168	214
Value—number reporting.....	95	115	160	213
Amount reported.....	\$1,408,950	\$2,096,200	\$1,356,200	\$1,037,650
Average value per church.....	\$14,831	\$18,228	\$8,476	\$4,872
Debt—number reporting.....	4	3	1	
Amount reported.....	\$112,006	\$5,870	\$500	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	108	118	156	
Amount reported.....	\$169,259	\$173,691	\$109,777	
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$25,763			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,712			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,602	\$109,819	\$62,447	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$34,668			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,372			
Home missions.....	\$2,999			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,695	\$56,575	\$30,635	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$22,552			
All other purposes.....	\$48,926			
Not classified.....		\$7,297	\$7,695	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,567	\$1,472	\$646	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	72	80	104	116
Officers and teachers.....	746	686	831	771
Scholars.....	5,200	5,835	6,296	5,944

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Friends (Hicksite) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which 3 or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each yearly meeting, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	115	87	78	14,680	6,979	7,701	6,275	7,825	580	80.2	72	746	5,200
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	17	3	14	1,737	917	820	819	918	---	89.2	4	43	176
New Jersey.....	18	6	12	2,521	806	1,715	1,151	1,370	---	84.0	16	168	1,453
Pennsylvania.....	55	18	37	7,542	3,670	3,872	3,149	4,098	295	76.8	38	411	2,792
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3	---	3	222	---	222	106	116	---	91.4	1	10	50
Indiana.....	5	2	3	508	186	322	95	128	285	74.2	2	17	92
Illinois.....	1	---	1	121	---	121	55	66	---	(?)	1	11	48
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	3	2	1	472	409	63	207	265	---	78.1	1	20	174
Maryland.....	8	2	6	894	516	378	411	483	---	85.1	5	29	235
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	207	207	---	88	119	---	73.9	1	10	48
Virginia.....	3	2	1	287	99	188	121	166	---	72.9	3	27	132
PACIFIC:													
California.....	1	1	---	169	169	---	73	96	---	(?)	---	---	---

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	115	128	166	218	14,680	16,105	17,170	18,560	1,377	13,141	162	9.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	17	22	26	40	1,737	1,783	1,843	2,165	125	1,612	---	7.2
New Jersey.....	18	20	20	28	2,521	2,611	2,446	2,281	248	2,273	---	9.8
Pennsylvania.....	55	55	72	81	7,542	8,225	8,705	8,947	760	6,683	99	10.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3	6	7	17	222	335	511	750	18	153	51	10.5
Indiana.....	5	5	6	9	508	667	829	1,013	21	475	12	4.2
Illinois.....	1	2	4	5	121	262	372	441	25	96	---	20.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	---	1	3	3	---	49	127	239	---	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	3	3	6	5	472	484	527	512	37	435	---	7.8
Maryland.....	8	8	14	18	894	1,010	1,174	1,571	95	799	---	10.6
Virginia.....	3	4	5	8	287	347	365	428	18	269	---	6.3
Other States.....	2	2	3	4	376	332	271	213	30	346	---	8.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ Includes: District of Columbia, 1 and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1 115	113	95	\$1,403,959	4	\$112,006
New York.....	17	19	15	291,000		
New Jersey.....	18	18	12	102,000		
Pennsylvania.....	55	53	47	789,450	4	112,006
Indiana.....	5	4	3	3,450		
Maryland.....	8	8	8	115,750		
Virginia.....	3	3	3	13,700		
Other States.....	9	8	7	94,000		

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.² Includes: Ohio, 2; Illinois, 1; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries other than pastors ¹	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	1 115	108	\$169,289	\$25,763	\$19,712	\$7,802
New York.....	17	17	50,015	3,979	2,683	
New Jersey.....	18	17	21,110	1,976	2,636	325
Pennsylvania.....	55	51	73,063	13,045	11,483	7,277
Ohio.....	3	3	577			
Indiana.....	5	3	726	240	10	
Delaware.....	3	3	7,509	1,175	559	
Maryland.....	8	8	11,087	4,181	1,792	
Virginia.....	3	3	2,059	480	272	
Other States.....	3	3	3,138	687	225	

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$34,688	\$5,372	\$2,999	\$1,695	\$22,582	\$48,926
New York.....	8,526	84			1,413	33,330
New Jersey.....	6,244	721	583	293	3,548	4,734
Pennsylvania.....	13,253	1,832	1,791	977	13,194	10,211
Ohio.....	447				100	30
Indiana.....	269	75		25	42	65
Delaware.....	3,317	310	375	400	1,376	
Maryland.....	1,365	1,360			2,129	260
Virginia.....	322	685			300	
Other States.....	925	305	250		450	296

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.² Includes: Illinois, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY YEARLY MEETINGS, 1936

YEARLY MEETING	Total number churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	115	14,680	95	\$1,408,950	4	\$112,006	108	\$169,289	72	5,200
Baltimore.....	10	2,060	18	160,200			18	16,304	14	823
Genesee.....	1	65	1				1			
Illinois.....	2	211	2	\$12,500			2	\$813		
Indiana.....	7	640	4	5,950			5	1,203	2	93
New York.....	18	1,805	15	290,800			18	53,549	0	317
Philadelphia.....	68	9,811	55	930,800	4	112,006	64	97,420	48	3,870

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.² Figures for Genesee and Illinois combined to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Society of Friends from its rise has put central emphasis upon the divine power within each individual, which was called the "Inner Light" or the "Light of Christ Within." Friends have never adopted a creed but have held that each individual should be free to follow the truth as his light revealed it to him. In such a religious fellowship there is wide diversion of personal opinion on theological issues. There has often been harmony of spirit even with a wide diversity of religious experience.

The separation of 1827 was caused partly by the reaction to the unitarian-trinitarian issue of the time, partly by the difference between the evangelical movement and the mystical movement within the society itself and partly by misunderstanding between local groups. There had been liberal thinking in the Society of Friends since the time of George Fox. The liberal group in 1827 made no claim to be unitarian in doctrine. They held, however, that each man should have the right to believe that which his best judgment showed him to be true.

As the discussion developed, Elias Hicks, a minister of remarkable personality, became the central figure. Believing that "God is a Spirit," he held that "a manifestation of His Spirit is given to every man everywhere, and that this alone if followed and obeyed is sufficient for his salvation." While Elias Hicks was a prominent personal factor in the discussion he was not a direct mover in behalf of the separation. In the division each branch claimed to be the original Society of Friends. The word Hicksite for the liberal branch has been used as a nickname, but never adopted by that body. They have not considered as a group that they accepted the opinions advocated by Elias Hicks.

The separation occurred first in 1827 in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. It was followed by a similar division in the Yearly Meetings of New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Baltimore. At the time of the division the Hicksites were in the majority in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, and the Orthodox groups in the majority in Ohio and Indiana. There was no division at this time in the Yearly Meetings of New England, Virginia, and North Carolina, each of which maintained its affiliation with the Orthodox body.

The history of the Hicksite branch since 1827 has been similar to that of the Orthodox branch, except that it was not influenced by the evangelical movement, and it developed its own lines of work. Since 1917 all branches of Friends have been increasingly working together. The significant items in present-day history include all groups of Friends.

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by J. Barnard Walton, secretary, Friends' General Conference, Philadelphia, Pa. and approved by him in its present form.

DOCTRINE

The Hicksite Friends hold that the fundamental principle of the Society has always been a belief in and a reliance upon the "light within." This means that there is a measure of the divine spirit in each individual. This leads to a reverence for the personality of every man, and to a recognition of the brotherhood of all men. The application of this principle leads to the recognition of the equality of men and women, to the treatment of dependents and delinquents in the light of their infinite possibilities, and to the use of nonviolent methods in seeking justice in controversial issues, whether industrial, interracial, or international.

ORGANIZATION

In method of church government and in worship this branch follows the method of the early Friends. In worship, the responsibility is placed equally upon every individual. Communion with God is sought not through outward ritual, but through the influence of the divine spirit within. No one is appointed to conduct a service and no salary is paid to a minister. The meeting for worship depends upon the values to be found in silent meditation and prayer, and in the democratic ministry that may be shared by all who are present.

In government, the monthly meeting of the congregation is the primary executive body. It is presided over by a clerk who is the servant of the body. Issues that are raised are discussed with an earnest purpose to find the way that is in accordance with truth. No vote is taken, but the whole group seeks to reach a unity on the question in hand. When this unity is reached the clerk prepares a minute which when agreed to is the action of the meeting.

District organizations including several monthly meetings are called quarterly meetings. A number of quarterly meetings in an area about the size of a State form a yearly meeting. The six yearly meetings of this branch are united in Friends' General Conference which holds biennial gatherings in the even years.

WORK

The major interest of this group of Friends has been expressed in social service and in education. It took an active part in the abolition movement and founded two schools for Negroes in South Carolina after the war. It has worked for temperance, social hygiene, peace, and prison reform. At present it is concerned with standards of community life and standards of public and private relief.

Under the care of this branch of Friends or acknowledging the application of its principles are—1 college located at Swarthmore, Pa., and 16 preparatory and secondary schools situated in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The college has 600 students and the other schools an aggregate of 3,541 pupils. All are coeducational.

Some social work is conducted by local meetings in their own locality. Most of the social work of Friends, however, is the result of their participation in community organizations, and therefore it cannot be reported statistically.

A hospital for nervous and cancerous diseases has been conducted at Fox Chase, Philadelphia, since 1928. A social settlement is maintained in an old Friends meeting house in Philadelphia and is now supported by the Welfare Federation. One high and industrial school is conducted for Negroes in North Carolina with 350 pupils and an annual budget of \$17,500.

In some sections there are Friends homes for elderly people and in some cities there are Friends centers conducted as residences for transients, for young people who are at work and for elderly people. There are 13 of these institutions in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, accommodating about 400 persons.

The young people's work of this body is organized through the Young Friends Movement. The objectives are (1) the interesting of young people in religious work and (2) the furnishing of an opportunity for young people to take an active part in the work of the Society. The Young Friends Movement is a united activity of the branches and one of its dominant motives is to build toward a real unity in the Society of Friends.

Since 1902 a definite attempt has been made to coordinate the Society's activities, extend its influence, and promote its principles. This effort took shape in the appointment of a committee for the Advancement of Friends Principles and the opening of headquarters in Philadelphia with a secretary. This movement attempts to train the rank and file of the members to be spokesmen of the Society

of Friends and to interpret its teachings to those who are interested. It helps in the starting of new meetings.

The Advancement Committee founded in 1915 at Swarthmore, Pa., a school for religious and social study called Woolman School. In 1917 this school was reorganized under a board of representatives of all Friends. In 1925 it was moved to Wyncote, Pa. In 1929 it was again reorganized under a more representative board of all Friends with the name of Pendle Hill. It was located at Wallingford, Pa. It is now the center for the promotion of religious and social studies for all Friends in America.

The united work of all Friends for foreign service, for peace education, and for social-industrial issues in America, is conducted through the American Friends Service Committee.

ORTHODOX CONSERVATIVE FRIENDS (WILBURITE)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this body the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents were members, and those who have joined upon application.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	31	5	26		
Members, number.....	3,351	657	2,694	19.6	80.4
Average membership per church.....	108	131	104		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,648	301	1,347	18.3	81.7
Female.....	1,703	356	1,347	20.9	79.1
Males per 100 females.....	96.8	84.6	100.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	357	71	286	19.9	80.1
13 years and over.....	2,294	586	1,708	25.5	74.5
Age not reported.....	700		700		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	13.5	10.8	14.3		
Church edifices, number.....	28	4	24		
Value—number reporting.....	28	4	24		
Amount reported.....	\$81,550	\$32,000	\$49,550	39.2	60.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$78,550	\$32,000	\$46,550	40.7	59.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,000		\$3,000		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2,913	\$8,000	\$2,065		
Number reporting "no debt".....	21	3	18		
Parsonages, number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$2,000		\$2,000		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	29	5	24		
Amount reported.....	\$11,672	\$2,788	\$8,884	23.9	76.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$561		\$561		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$684	\$320	\$364	48.2	51.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,853	\$904	\$2,949	23.5	76.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$65		\$65		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,417	\$736	\$1,681	30.5	69.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$761		\$761		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$60		\$60		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,727	\$400	\$1,327	23.2	76.8
All other purposes.....	\$1,544	\$418	\$1,126	27.1	72.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$402	\$558	\$370		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	2	11		
Officers and teachers.....	99	3	96		
Scholars.....	507	20	487	3.9	96.1
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers.....	19	17	2		
Scholars.....	46	14	32		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	31	41	50	48
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-10	-9	2	.....
Percent ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Members, number.....	3,351	2,966	3,373	3,890
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	385	-407	-507	.....
Percent.....	13.0	-12.1	-13.1	.....
Average membership per church.....	108	72	67	81
Church edifices, number.....	28	41	46	47
Value—number reporting.....	28	38	43	47
Amount reported.....	\$81,550	\$98,050	\$95,380	\$93,500
Average value per church.....	\$2,913	\$2,580	\$2,218	\$1,989
Debt—number reporting.....	.....	1	2	.....
Amount reported.....	.....	\$400	\$1,000	.....
Parsonages, number.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Value—number reporting.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	.....	.....	.....
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	29	39	43	.....
Amount reported.....	\$11,672	\$15,533	\$10,144	.....
Pastors' salaries.....	\$561	.....	.....	.....
All other salaries.....	\$684	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,853	\$7,856	\$6,301	.....
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$65	.....	.....	.....
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,417	.....	.....	.....
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$761	.....	.....	.....
Foreign missions.....	\$60	\$7,677	\$3,843	.....
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,727	.....	.....	.....
All other purposes.....	\$1,544	.....	.....	.....
Average expenditure per church.....	\$402	\$398	\$236	.....
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	13	8	8	7
Officers and teachers.....	99	31	32	33
Scholars.....	507	239	244	295

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and, also, presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc., for 1936. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 6 presents, for each yearly meeting, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Offi- cers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
United States.....	31	5	26	3,351	657	2,694	1,648	1,703	98.8	13	99	507
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	—	1	25	—	25	10	15	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island.....	2	2	—	79	79	—	27	52	—	1	1	8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	—	2	35	—	35	16	19	—	—	—	—
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	11	2	9	1,133	413	720	568	565	100.5	4	12	109
Indiana.....	4	—	4	399	—	399	190	209	90.9	2	41	150
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	6	—	6	1,161	—	1,161	587	574	102.3	4	30	85
Kansas.....	1	—	1	43	—	43	21	22	—	—	—	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
North Carolina.....	2	—	2	242	—	242	120	122	98.4	2	15	155
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Alabama.....	1	—	1	69	—	69	38	31	—	—	—	—
PACIFIC:												
California.....	1	1	—	165	165	—	71	94	—	—	—	—

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent ¹ under 13
United States.....	31	41	50	48	3,351	2,968	3,373	3,880	357	2,294	700	13.5
Massachusetts.....	1	2	3	1	25	39	38	55	—	25	—	—
Rhode Island.....	2	2	4	1	79	86	82	62	14	65	—	—
Ohio.....	11	12	13	16	1,133	1,090	1,113	1,220	169	964	—	14.9
Indiana.....	4	5	6	7	399	256	232	353	23	376	—	5.8
Iowa.....	6	7	9	11	1,161	757	965	1,087	74	387	700	16.1
Kansas.....	1	2	3	4	43	88	276	621	19	24	—	—
North Carolina.....	2	7	8	6	242	335	402	327	40	202	—	16.5
Other States.....	4	4	4	2	260	315	265	155	18	251	—	6.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: New York, 2; Alabama, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value or expenditures]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES			
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries
United States.....	31	28	28	\$81,550	29	\$11,672	\$561	\$684
Ohio.....	11	10	10	30,650	11	3,843	—	233
Indiana.....	4	3	3	4,300	3	2,200	461	105
Iowa.....	6	6	6	19,900	6	771	—	118
Other States.....	10	9	9	26,700	9	4,858	100	230

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt excluding interest	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$3,863	\$65	\$2,417	\$761	\$80	\$1,727	\$1,544
Ohio.....	968	—	685	151	50	664	1,112
Indiana.....	422	65	446	405	—	238	58
Iowa.....	180	—	133	50	—	287	5
Other States.....	2,283	—	1,173	155	10	538	309

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 2; Kansas, 1; North Carolina, 2; Alabama, 1; and California, 1.

² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Rhode Island, 2; New York, 1; Kansas, 1; North Carolina, 2; Alabama, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY YEARLY MEETINGS, 1936

YEARLY MEETING	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	31	3,351	28	\$81,550	29	\$11,672	13	507
Canada ¹	2	35	2	(²)	1	(²)	—	—
Iowa.....	7	1,204	7	22,400	7	781	4	85
New England.....	3	104	2	(²)	3	1,602	1	8
North Carolina.....	2	242	2	(²)	2	(²)	2	155
Ohio.....	12	1,202	11	32,150	12	3,908	4	109
Western.....	5	564	4	9,300	4	2,653	2	150
Combinations.....	—	—	—	17,700	—	2,728	—	—

¹ Two churches in the State of New York come under this jurisdiction.

² Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations", to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The second separation among Orthodox Friends was brought about by a protest against what was believed by Wilbur and others to be radical departures from the original principles of the society.

John Wilbur, a minister of the New England Yearly Meeting, while visiting in Great Britain during the years 1831-32, believed that Joseph John Gurney was advocating doctrines contrary to the accepted teachings of Friends from the beginning; and when Gurney later came to America, in order to prevent his being received and thus spreading what was thought to be insidious doctrines, Wilbur adopted a disciplinary course which was not acceptable to the larger part of his meeting. There was a separation of those who with Wilbur believed that the society was departing from the original principles and the ancient faith of Friends, and a yearly meeting was set up in New England in 1845. There was increasing unrest in Ohio Yearly Meeting resulting in a part of the membership, who were in sympathy with Joseph John Gurney, withdrawing in 1854; as in New England, the minority groups withdrew from Kansas and Iowa in 1877-79, and North Carolina in 1904.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

Fully believing that the doctrines set forth by the society in the beginning should be maintained in their purity, they endeavor to bear witness to the spirituality of the Gospel. They own and believe in Christ Jesus, the beloved and only Son of God, and in redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins. They believe in the Holy Spirit, or Comforter, whom Christ declared He would send in His name to lead and guide His followers into all truth; that the Holy Spirit convicts for sin, and if obeyed, gives power to the soul to overcome and forsake sin. They hold that the Holy Scriptures contain a declaration of all the fundamental doctrines and principles relating to eternal life and salvation; though they do not call them the "Word of God," believing that term to be applicable to Jesus only, yet they are believed to be the words of God, written by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Spirit. Believing in the resurrection, they reject, however, the belief in the resurrection of the body, as nothing material ever enters the spiritual world. In consequence of their belief that the baptism which saves is inward and spiritual, they do not practice water baptism; and, as all true and acceptable worship of God is offered in the immediate moving of His own Spirit, they seek in public worship to wait before Him without outward form or ceremony.

The ministry among them is exercised by men and women, freely, without money and without price, as freshly called forth. In general, they hold and believe as did the early Friends. As a rule, they have not been in favor of Bible schools, but of late such schools have been set up in some of the meetings.

WORK

They have 1 academy, with 78 students, and 3 elementary and graded schools, with 28 pupils. The value of property used for educational purposes is estimated at \$171,500, and there is an endowment of about \$140,000.

They have no missionary enterprises and no philanthropic institutions, but as individuals they are interested in numerous efforts along many lines and contribute to the work maintained by other Friends.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1920, has been revised by James Walton, Barnesville, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form..

FRIENDS (PRIMITIVE)

STATISTICS

The only meeting of Primitive Friends in 1936 was in the State of Pennsylvania, a rural church which reported a membership of 14, comprising 6 males and 8 females, all of whom were reported as "13 years of age and over."

In this branch of the Society of Friends, as in all the others, the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents were members, and those who have joined upon application.

There was no debt on the church edifice reported, and there was no parsonage or Sunday school.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, the available statistics of this body for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1	1	2	8
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....		-1	-6	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	14	25	60	171
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-11	-35	-111	
Percent ²			-64.9	
Average membership per church.....	14	25	30	21

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Primitive Friends withdrew from the Wilburite body because of the failure of that branch to bear what seemed to them practical testimony against the modified and modernized beliefs and practices introduced into the Society of Friends during the middle and latter part of the nineteenth century. Their chief interest is to "maintain the ancient testimonies of the society" intact, with the idea of bearing witness to the spirituality of the Gospel.

The general Meeting of Men and Women Friends (Primitive) of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, etc., was organized in the year 1861, at Fallsington, Pa. This was organized by a few members of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting who were not satisfied with what they considered the Unitarian tendency of Elias Hicks, about 1828, and the influence of the Church of England upon Joseph John Gurney, who came to America in 1845.

This society was composed of three monthly meetings, namely, Philadelphia, Falls Monthly Meeting of Men and Women Friends, and Nottingham and Little Britain monthly meetings, which met quarterly at Philadelphia and twice a year at Fallsington.

One by one the monthly meetings have been laid down, until, at the present time, Falls Monthly is the only survivor. This general meeting has been affiliated with a small meeting held at Fritchley, England, and also with Friends at Poplar Ridge, N. Y., and Newport, R. I.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Charles Henry Moon, clerk of Falls Monthly Meeting, Woodbourne, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 15

EVANGELICAL
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year is separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....

Total expenditures during year.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

(FORMERLY THE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Congregational Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows, also, the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who are on the registers of the local churches as communicant members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	160	67	93	41.9	58.1
Members, number.....	23,894	16,735	7,159	70.0	30.0
Average membership per church.....	149	250	77		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	9,114	6,452	2,662	70.8	29.2
Female.....	13,788	9,483	4,255	69.0	31.0
Sex not reported.....	1,042	800	242	76.8	23.2
Males per 100 females.....	66.3	68.0	62.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	920	631	289	68.6	31.4
13 years and over.....	22,218	15,511	6,707	69.8	30.2
Age not reported.....	756	593	163	78.4	21.6
Percent under 13 years ²	4.0	3.9	4.1		
Church edifices, number.....	160	65	95	40.6	59.4
Value—number reporting.....	155	65	90	41.9	58.1
Amount reported.....	\$3,296,428	\$2,600,591	\$695,837	78.9	21.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,258,767	\$2,574,450	\$684,317	79.0	21.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$37,661	\$26,141	\$11,520	69.4	30.6
Average value per church.....	\$21,267	\$40,009	\$7,732		
Debt—number reporting.....	62	45	17		
Amount reported.....	\$572,203	\$41,908	\$30,300	94.7	5.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	96	21	75		
Parsonages, number.....	87	47	40		
Value—number reporting.....	79	47	32		
Amount reported.....	\$431,483	\$302,050	\$129,433	70.0	30.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	160	67	93	41.9	58.1
Amount reported.....	\$461,999	\$335,591	\$126,378	72.6	27.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$142,706	\$96,197	\$46,509	67.4	32.6
All other salaries.....	\$32,858	\$27,383	\$5,475	83.3	16.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$32,427	\$23,176	\$9,251	71.5	28.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$33,627	\$24,855	\$8,772	73.9	26.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$119,486	\$91,775	\$27,711	76.8	23.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$11,282	\$8,156	\$3,126	72.3	27.7
Home missions.....	\$21,442	\$15,610	\$5,832	72.8	27.2
Foreign missions.....	\$11,696	\$9,201	\$2,795	76.7	23.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$26,218	\$17,236	\$8,982	65.7	34.3
All other purposes.....	\$29,927	\$22,002	\$7,925	73.5	26.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,887	\$5,009	\$1,359		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	155	67	88	43.2	56.8
Officers and teachers.....	3,599	2,055	1,544	57.1	42.9
Scholars.....	30,193	19,531	10,662	64.7	35.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	34	22	12		
Officers and teachers.....	359	247	112	68.8	31.2
Scholars.....	3,101	2,171	930	70.0	30.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2			
Officers and teachers.....	6	6			
Scholars.....	58	58			
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	90	33	57		
Scholars.....	987	552	135	86.3	13.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100. ² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical Congregational Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The figures shown for 1916 and 1906 represent the entire body of United Evangelical churches prior to the merger of the majority of them with the Evangelical Association.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	160	153	957	975
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	7		-18	
Percent.....	4.6		-1.8	
Members, number.....	23,884	20,449	89,774	69,882
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	3,445		19,892	
Percent.....	14.8		22.5	
Average membership per church.....	149	134	94	72
Church edifices, number.....	160	148	905	920
Value—number reporting.....	155	142	896	906
Amount reported.....	\$3,296,428	\$2,319,400	\$4,657,893	\$3,180,359
Average value per church.....	\$21,267	\$16,334	\$5,199	\$3,510
Debt—number reporting.....	62	29	245	208
Amount reported.....	\$572,293	\$240,000	\$524,988	\$292,004
Parsonages, number.....	87			
Value—number reporting.....	79	78	401	346
Amount reported.....	\$431,483	\$451,300	\$962,490	\$610,251
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	160	153	927	
Amount reported.....	\$461,969	\$574,165	\$1,111,264	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$142,706			
All other salaries.....	\$32,858			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$32,427	\$444,444	\$831,519	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$33,627			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$119,486			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$11,282			
Home missions.....	\$21,442			
Foreign missions.....	\$11,996	\$129,721	\$279,165	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$26,218			
All other purposes.....	\$29,927			
Not classified.....			\$580	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,887	\$3,753	\$1,199	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	155	148	905	883
Officers and teachers.....	3,599	2,950	13,908	12,136
Scholars.....	30,193	27,395	129,453	93,176

¹ Figures given represent data for the United Evangelical Church as then constituted, because of this fact, the increase or decrease in churches and members from 1916 to 1926 is not shown, as the data are not comparable.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Evangelical Congregational Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and amount of debt on church edifices, for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for the two conferences in the Evangelical Congregational Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	180	67	93	23,894	18,735	7,159	9,114	13,738	1,042	66.3	155	3,599	30,193
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	142	55	87	21,895	15,125	6,770	8,317	12,536	1,042	66.3	137	3,277	27,536
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL: Ohio.....	12	9	3	1,248	1,074	174	479	769	.....	62.3	12	205	1,555
Illinois.....	6	3	3	751	536	215	318	433	.....	73.4	6	117	1,102

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906.]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	180	153	957	975	23,894	20,449	89,774	69,882	920	22,218	756	4.0
New York.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	249	158	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	142	140	576	578	21,895	19,309	62,792	45,480	777	20,362	756	3.7
Ohio.....	12	7	42	45	1,248	604	4,729	4,293	122	1,126	.....	9.8
Illinois.....	6	0	75	86	751	536	6,830	6,447	21	730	.....	2.8
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	199	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	18	13	.....	.....	648	492	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	.....	.....	73	84	.....	.....	5,202	5,017	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	226	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	231	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	3,028	2,992	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	11	14	.....	.....	615	547	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	.....	.....	19	15	.....	.....	2,155	1,769	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	262	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	13	7	.....	.....	576	199	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	36	43	.....	.....	1,695	1,661	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other States.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	337	301	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	180	160	155	\$3,296,428	62	\$572,203	79	\$431,483
Pennsylvania.....	142	144	139	3,110,928	35	535,174	73	406,483
Ohio.....	12	10	10	105,500	5	34,279	2	.....
Illinois.....	6	6	6	80,000	1	2,750	4	125,000

¹ Amount for Ohio combined with figures for Illinois to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	160	160	\$461,989	\$142,706	\$32,858	\$32,427
Pennsylvania	142	142	419,918	125,357	30,582	28,839
Ohio	12	12	22,497	9,738	891	1,173
Illinois	6	6	19,554	7,611	1,385	2,415

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$33,627	\$119,496	\$11,282	\$21,442	\$11,996	\$26,218	\$29,927
Pennsylvania	31,352	110,979	10,402	19,335	10,930	24,456	27,686
Ohio	559	5,061	456	1,127	438	1,249	1,814
Illinois	1,725	3,446	424	980	628	513	427

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total	160	23,894	155	\$3,296,428	62	\$572,203	160	\$461,989	155	30,193
Eastern	137	21,330	134	3,066,428	53	531,283	137	412,758	132	26,951
Western	23	2,564	21	230,000	9	40,920	23	49,211	23	3,242

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The United Evangelical Church, as a separate ecclesiastical body, dates from the year 1894. Previous to that time its members constituted a part of the Evangelical Association, organized under the evangelistic labors of Jacob Albright, in eastern Pennsylvania, in the year 1800. The division which resulted in the formation of the new church was due to differences of opinion as to what were considered fundamental principles of church polity, and official acts affecting the claims of a large minority of the ministers and members of the association. Seven annual conferences, with from 60,000 to 70,000 members, who were designated the "minority," entered a protest against what they regarded as "abuse of the powers conferred by the discipline, and usurpation of powers in violation of the discipline." This protest availed nothing, and in due time a separate organization was effected, with articles of faith and a discipline in strict accord with the doctrine, spirit, and purpose of the original church. On October 10, 1894, the former members of the East Pennsylvania Conference met in convention and organized as the "East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church," and called a general conference to meet in Naperville, Ill., November 29, 1894. Other conferences joined in the call, and on the designated day the conference met, and on the following day declared itself to be the first General Conference of the United Evangelical Church.

In 1910 a movement was started looking toward a reunion of the United Evangelical Church and the Evangelical Association. Commissions were appointed by the general conferences in 1914 to consider the question and prepare a basis of union. For a number of years the matter lay dormant, but in 1922 the majority of the delegates to the General Conference held in Barrington, Ill., voted to reunite on the basis proposed by the commission.

The East Pennsylvania Conference, long recognized as the mother conference, at its annual session prior to the session of the General Conference, refused to vote on the basis of union, giving nine reasons for its action, which briefly stated were: That the method of procedure was irregular and contrary to the law of the church; that it meant a return to a church polity which had been objectionable 30 years before and had been one of the principal reasons for the establishment of the United Evangelical Church; that it meant the omission of a number of articles of faith which were deemed of vital importance and concerning which the discipline explicitly stated "The Articles of Faith shall never be changed."

This conference also instructed its delegates to the General Conference to enter a protest in harmony with the foregoing action. This protest was, however, disregarded and the merger declared effected.

The protesting delegates, upon their return from the General Conference, called a special session of the East Pennsylvania Conference and presented their report. This body indorsed the action of their representatives and decided to perpetuate the United Evangelical Church. Since that date the large majority of churches in this conference, together with individual churches in the Central, Pittsburgh, Ohio, and Illinois conferences, have been functioning apart from the merger, with marked success. Though the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania declared the merger to be legal, its decision did not define exactly the status of these churches; but, pending such interpretation, and under an agreement with the larger body, they continued their separate existence under the same name. They later adopted the name Evangelical Congregational Church.

The boundaries of the East Pennsylvania Conference remain the same as before the merger, while the churches in the Middle West have been organized into a Western Conference.

The valuation of the property owned by the congregations reporting in 1936 is \$3,652,777, to which must be added the value of general property, making a total valuation of \$3,773,177.

The ministerial ranks are composed of 124 itinerant preachers serving charges and 46 local preachers.

The Evangelical Congregational Church is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and is identified with the various movements for church unity and fellowship.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in Vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. C. H. Mengel, bishop of the Evangelical Congregational Church, Allentown, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Evangelical Congregational Church may be characterized as Arminian. Its confession of faith, formulated in 25 articles, varies but little from the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church emphasizes the principle of voluntary giving, not only for the support of the ministry, but also for the maintenance of all the religious and benevolent enterprises of the church; "voluntary abstinence from all intoxicants, as the true ground of personal temperance, and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks, as the duty of civil government"; the exercise of strict discipline for the safety, purity, and power of the church; the integrity of the Bible, as given by inspiration of God; and the fellowship of all followers of Christ.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the church resembles the Methodist Episcopal Church. The local congregations are self-governing in their temporal affairs. There is equal clerical and lay representation in the annual conferences, as well as in the General Conference. The itinerant system of ministerial supply and service prevails, the appointments of ministers being made at each annual conference, by a committee consisting of a presiding bishop and presiding elders, for 1 year, with the privilege of reappointment to the limit of an 8-year term.

WORK

The missionary interests of the church are committed especially to a Society of Home and Foreign Missions, which has a branch in each annual conference. Its affairs are managed by a general board, consisting of its officers, together with one delegate from each conference auxiliary, and one from the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society. The latter is auxiliary to the general society. The annual conferences are empowered to establish missions within their own bounds, and supervise them, while beyond the limits of conference districts the board of missions can act. The number of such missions now in operation within and beyond the conference bounds is 62, cared for by the same number of missionaries; and for the prosecution of the work in 1936, the sum of \$29,064 was contributed.

Foreign missionary work is carried on through interdenominational boards. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society is especially active and it is largely through its efforts that 21 missionaries are being supported in several foreign countries.

The Keystone League of Christian Endeavor Societies in 1936 numbered 201 with a membership of 6,143 and contributed \$1,121 for missionary purposes, while the Sunday schools contributed for various purposes the sum of \$44,954.

A home for the aged has been established at Herndon, Pa., with a property valuation of \$100,000, which includes a farm of 110 acres. Three fine parks are owned by the church—namely, Waldheim Park, located near Allentown, Pa.; Rosedale Park, near Reading; and Herndon Park, adjoining the property of the Home for the Aged, at Herndon, Pa. Successful summer assemblies are conducted in all of these parks.

A publishing company has been organized with headquarters at Myerstown, Pa. The official church publication is called The United Evangelical. A church center has been established at Myerstown, Pa.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 16

LATTER-DAY SAINTS
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for each of the six bodies of
Latter-day Saints, as follows:

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter
Day Saints

Church of Christ (Temple Lot)

Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites)

Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerites)

Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites)

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used; therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS

GENERAL STATEMENT

History.—The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was founded by Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, in 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y. About 10 years previously, when 14 years of age, he had become deeply interested in the question of the salvation of his soul and in the true church of Christ and was particularly disturbed by the variety of denominations and the varied interpretations put upon certain passages of Scripture by the different sects. While in the woods near his father's home he said that he "had a vision of great light, and two glorious personages appeared before him and commanded him to 'join none of the religious sects, for the Lord was about to restore the Gospel, which was not represented in its fullness by any of the existing churches.' "

Three and a half years later he received another vision in which he was instructed as to the second coming of Christ and his own relation to the coming dispensation. He was also directed by an angel to the place where were to be found the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated, and he was instructed to visit this place on the corresponding day each year. He was not permitted, however, to receive the plates until September 22, 1827, which was the first anniversary after he had passed his twenty-first birthday. These plates, which had the appearance of gold, were engraved and contained an explanatory inscription to the effect that they were sacred abridged records of the ancient inhabitants of America. He translated these records, dictating the translation to Oliver Cowdery and others, who wrote it down. Oliver Cowdery, with David Whitmer and Martin Harris, after the completion of the work, gave to the world their testimony that they had actually seen the plates and beheld the angel in whose keeping they were reposed. The plates were shown to eight other individuals who were allowed to handle them. Thus there were 11 witnesses to the fact that the plates existed.

The work of translation was completed in the summer of 1829 and was placed in the hands of the printer in August. Prior to this, on the 15th day of May 1829, Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery stated that "an angel (John the Baptist) appeared to them and conferred upon them the priesthood of Aaron and instructed them to baptize each other by immersion." Later on, they declared, three glorious beings (Peter, James, and John) conferred on them the Melchizedek priesthood and the keys of the apostleship. This was followed in April 1830 by the organization of the church at Fayette, N. Y., and "the declaration that the ancient Gospel had been restored with all its gifts and powers."

Missionaries were sent out, prominent among whom were Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, and Parley and Orson Pratt. Numerous churches were organized in different States, and in 1831 headquarters were established at Kirtland, Ohio. From the first the policy of segregating the converts from the "gentiles" was followed, and in 1831 a colony of believers was settled in Jackson County, Mo. Here they met some opposition from their neighbors, which grew violent in the fall of 1833 and culminated in their being driven from the county by mob violence.

They then scattered into other counties of Missouri, although retaining their organization at Kirtland, Ohio. Early in 1838 Joseph Smith removed to Caldwell County, Mo., which was settled almost exclusively by his followers and where other leaders of the church were already established. Here again there was friction between them and the earlier settlers of the adjoining counties, which resulted, in the winter of 1838-39, in their expulsion from the State. Then followed the settlement at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., which developed rapidly and at one time was the largest city in the State. In a few years, however, the people of the surrounding counties became hostile, and Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill., on the 27th of June 1844.

After the death of Joseph Smith there followed a period of confusion. The Council of Twelve presided over the church until December 1847, when, at Winter Quarters, near Omaha, Nebr., the president of the Council, Brigham Young, was chosen as the president of the church. A number, however, refused his leadership, and several organizations were formed, the largest of which is today known as the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Doctrine.—The doctrines of the Latter-day Saints as set forth by the first president, Joseph Smith, may be summarized as follows:

They believe in God the Father, Jesus Christ the Son, and in the Holy Ghost, as individual personages; men will be punished for their own sins, not for Adam's transgression; through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the gospel; these principles and ordinances are faith in Christ, repentance, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; men are called of God to the ministry, by "prophecy and by the laying on of hands" by those who are in authority to preach the gospel and administer its ordinances; the same organization that existed in the primitive church continues today—apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. There is also the same gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.

The Bible, so far as it is translated correctly, and the Book of Mormon, are both regarded as the word of God. In addition to these, there have been and will be many revelations of great and important things pertaining to the kingdom of God. There will be a literal gathering of Israel and the restoration of the Ten Tribes. Zion will be built on this continent. Christ will reign personally upon the earth, which will be renewed and receive its paradisaical glory. Freedom for all men to worship God according to the dictates of conscience is claimed, and obedience to rulers and magistrates and observance of law are enjoined.

Organization.—The ecclesiastical organization is based upon the priesthood, which is "power delegated to man by virtue of which he has authority to act or officiate in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ as His representative." Its grand divisions are the Melchizedek, or higher priesthood, and the Aaronic, or lesser priesthood. The Melchizedek priesthood is so called after Melchizedek, the King of Salem, who was a great high priest. It holds the power of presidency and the right of authority over all the offices of the church. Its officers are apostles, patriarchs, high priests, seventies, elders, and bishops. The Aaronic priesthood holds the keys of authority in the temporal affairs of the church, and its officers are priests, teachers, and deacons.

The chief or presiding council (quorum) of the church is the first presidency, which consists of three high priests—a president and two counselors; its jurisdiction and authority are universal, extending over all the affairs of the church in both temporal and spiritual things. The president of the church is regarded as the mouthpiece of God to the church and as alone receiving the law for the church through revelation. The first presidency is also the presidency of the high priesthood and has the right to officiate in all the offices of the church.

The second council (quorum) of the church, standing next to the first presidency, is composed of the 12 apostles. It is their duty, under the direction of the first presidency, to supervise the work of the church in all the world, and especially the missionary labors, to ordain evangelical ministers, and to act as special witnesses to the world of the divine mission of the Saviour, Jesus Christ.

The patriarchs are primarily evangelical ministers who hold the right to bless the members of the church as was done by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the early patriarchs. They are supervised by the presiding patriarch of the church. The high priests hold the power of presidency in the stakes of Zion (or districts), under the direction of the first presidency in their respective stakes and wards (parishes) in administering in spiritual things. The seventies are the missionaries of the church and labor in the world under the direction of the 12 apostles. They are organized into quorums of 70 each, under 7 presidents who preside over the quorum. The elders assist the high priests in their duties in the stakes. All the members of the Melchizedek priesthood have authority under the direction of the presidency to officiate in all the ordinances of the gospel. The labor of the 12 apostles and of the seventies are principally in the world outside the regular church organizations, while the labors of patriarchs, high priests, and elders are confined principally to their respective stakes, wards, districts, and branches.

The presiding council (quorum) of the Aaronic priesthood is the presiding bishopric, consisting of three bishops who have jurisdiction over all the offices of

the Aaronic priesthood and supervise the temporal affairs under the direction of the first presidency.

The general authorities are those officers who have general direction of the whole church or any general division. Thus the first presidency is the presiding council (quorum) over the whole church. The apostles have jurisdiction over the whole church under the direction of the first presidency, but more especially over the missionary enterprises. The presiding patriarch supervises all the patriarchs. The First Council of Seventy presides over all the seventies. The presiding bishopric presides over all the Aaronic or lesser priesthood of the church.

Statistics.—The bodies grouped as Latter-day Saints in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the following table with the principal statistics as reported for the four census periods. It will be noted that four of the churches presented in 1936, though they probably had a prior existence, were not reported at any previous census.

The Church of Jesus Christ (Fettingites), said to have approximately 1,100 members, has been brought to the attention of the Bureau of the Census, though no statistical data have been submitted.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
1936								
Total for the group-----	2, 072	774, 169	1, 432	\$20, 763, 350	1, 933	\$3, 372, 227	1, 906	293, 685
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints-----	1, 452	678, 217	1, 040	19, 064, 244	1, 416	2, 963, 690	1, 431	264, 321
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints-----	567	793, 470	380	1, 615, 126	480	399, 010	449	28, 451
Church of Christ (Temple Lot)-----	10	689	2	4, 800	9	1, 382	10	243
Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites)-----	31	1, 639	10	79, 180	28	8, 145	15	655
Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerites)-----	2	31						
Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites)-----	4	123					1	15
1926								
Total for the group-----	1, 867	806, 561	1, 415	18, 983, 315	1, 769	3, 095, 895	1, 736	209, 593
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints-----	1, 275	542, 194	969	15, 513, 315	1, 250	2, 519, 042	1, 222	178, 738
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints-----	592	64, 367	446	3, 470, 000	519	576, 853	514	30, 855
1916								
Total for the group-----	1, 530	462, 329	1, 214	7, 154, 797	1, 370	949, 104	1, 443	181, 152
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints-----	965	403, 388	832	6, 283, 226	948	804, 068	942	152, 930
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints-----	565	58, 941	382	871, 571	422	145, 036	501	28, 222
1906								
Total for the group-----	1, 184	266, 647	903	3, 168, 548			1, 036	130, 085
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints-----	683	215, 798	594	2, 645, 363			660	113, 139
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints-----	501	40, 851	309	523, 185			376	16, 946

¹ Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established and therefore are not distributed geographically, and not reported by sex and age.

² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those who have been received into the church by baptism and confirmation by the laying on of hands; included therein are all who are over 8 years of age.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,462	627	825	43.2	56.8
Members, number.....	2,678,217	289,109	285,361	50.3	49.7
Average membership per church.....	467	461	346		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	285,848	140,362	145,486	49.1	50.9
Female.....	283,523	148,747	139,776	51.6	48.4
Sex not reported.....	103,846		99		
Males per 100 females.....	99.1	94.4	104.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	108,698	80,405	88,263	47.7	52.3
13 years and over.....	405,705	208,704	197,001	51.4	48.6
Age not reported.....	103,844		97		
Percent under 13 years ²	29.4	27.8	30.9		
Church edifices, number.....	1,050	368	682	35.0	65.0
Value—number reporting.....	1,040	362	678	34.8	65.2
Amount reported.....	\$19,064,244	\$10,485,334	\$8,578,910	55.0	45.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$18,556,587	\$10,270,019	\$8,286,568	55.3	44.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$507,657	\$215,315	\$292,342	42.4	57.6
Average value per church.....	\$18,331	\$28,965	\$12,653		
Debt—number reporting.....	56	31	25		
Amount reported.....	\$233,992	\$193,746	\$40,246	82.8	17.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,038	415	623	40.0	60.0
Parsonages, number.....	3	2	1		
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,800	\$1,500	\$300	83.3	16.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,416	602	814	42.5	57.5
Amount reported.....	\$2,963,609	\$1,833,361	\$1,130,229	61.9	38.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$345,609	\$206,768	\$138,841	59.8	40.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,114	\$580	\$2,534	18.6	81.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$501,181	\$308,250	\$192,931	61.5	38.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$390,281	\$274,961	\$115,320	70.5	29.5
Home missions.....	\$4,469	\$1,137	\$3,332	25.4	74.6
Foreign missions.....	\$101,520	\$47,445	\$54,075	46.7	53.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,436,663	\$608,434	\$828,229	63.2	36.8
All other purposes.....	\$180,853	\$85,786	\$95,067	47.4	52.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,093	\$3,045	\$1,389		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,431	612	819	42.8	57.2
Officers and teachers.....	25,965	11,601	14,364	44.7	55.3
Scholars.....	264,321	130,991	133,330	49.6	50.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	7	2	5		
Scholars.....	87	31	56		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	451	167	284	37.0	63.0
Officers and teachers.....	3,776	1,963	1,813	52.0	48.0
Scholars.....	30,072	13,933	16,139	46.3	53.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed by territory and not reported by sex and age.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,452	1,275	965	683
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	177	310	282	-----
Percent.....	13.9	32.1	41.3	-----
Members, number.....	¹ 678,217	542,194	403,388	215,796
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	136,022	138,806	187,592	-----
Percent.....	25.1	34.4	86.9	-----
Average membership per church.....	467	425	418	316
Church edifices, number.....	1,050	969	905	624
Value—number reporting.....	1,040	969	832	594
Amount reported.....	\$19,064,244	\$15,513,315	\$6,283,226	\$2,645,363
Average value per church.....	\$18,331	\$16,010	\$7,552	\$4,453
Debt—number reporting.....	56	299	178	104
Amount reported.....	\$233,992	\$501,792	\$268,230	\$75,793
Parsonages, number.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	-----	19	3
Amount reported.....	\$1,800	-----	\$57,195	\$1,700
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,416	1,250	948	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,963,690	\$2,519,042	\$804,068	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$345,609	\$2,056,293	\$486,279	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,114	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$501,181	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$390,281	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$4,409	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$101,520	\$462,749	\$317,414	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,438,663	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$180,863	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	\$375	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,093	\$2,015	\$848	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,431	1,222	942	660
Officers and teachers.....	25,965	21,864	18,066	14,765
Scholars.....	264,321	178,738	152,930	113,139

¹ Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each stake and mission in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,452	627	825	1,678,217	289,109	285,361	285,848	288,523	103,848	99.1	1,431	25,965	284,321
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	—	219	219	—	102	117	—	87.2	—	—	—
Vermont.....	1	—	1	116	—	116	60	56	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	5	5	—	278	278	—	123	155	—	79.4	5	27	164
Connecticut.....	2	2	—	69	69	—	30	39	—	—	2	13	45
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	20	20	—	1,817	1,817	—	835	982	—	85.0	20	181	940
New Jersey.....	3	3	—	363	363	—	190	173	—	109.8	3	35	180
Pennsylvania.....	10	8	2	748	582	166	352	396	—	88.9	9	99	385
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	12	11	1	1,079	1,054	25	499	580	—	86.0	12	84	424
Indiana.....	10	10	—	1,594	1,594	—	724	870	—	83.2	9	91	431
Illinois.....	16	16	—	2,718	2,718	—	1,273	1,445	—	88.1	16	143	1,161
Michigan.....	8	8	—	1,104	1,104	—	473	631	—	75.0	4	33	225
Wisconsin.....	10	8	2	987	817	170	491	496	—	99.0	10	107	543
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	7	6	1	852	783	69	403	449	—	89.8	7	63	367
Iowa.....	6	6	—	703	703	—	322	381	—	84.5	6	55	210
Missouri.....	15	13	2	2,194	2,170	24	976	1,218	—	80.1	15	173	1,051
North Dakota.....	2	1	1	87	58	29	44	43	—	—	2	8	42
South Dakota.....	2	1	1	119	76	43	60	59	—	—	2	14	56
Nebraska.....	7	7	—	801	801	—	347	454	—	78.4	4	37	200
Kansas.....	9	8	1	1,041	968	83	451	590	—	78.4	9	95	492
S. ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	—	34	34	—	17	17	—	—	1	6	24
Maryland.....	2	1	1	225	199	26	114	111	—	102.7	2	18	107
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	1,150	1,150	—	600	550	—	109.1	1	28	400
Virginia.....	14	7	7	1,428	930	498	568	860	—	86.0	14	114	1,103
West Virginia.....	6	4	2	1,170	793	377	507	663	—	76.5	6	98	707
North Carolina.....	10	4	6	1,864	956	908	797	1,087	—	74.7	10	153	1,107
South Carolina.....	18	10	8	2,088	1,260	828	994	1,094	—	90.9	18	191	885
Georgia.....	17	11	6	1,819	1,335	484	837	982	—	85.2	16	150	747
Florida.....	23	15	8	2,100	1,533	567	935	1,078	87	86.7	19	205	763
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	11	6	5	949	426	523	387	562	—	68.9	11	82	438
Tennessee.....	13	6	7	1,177	616	561	486	691	—	70.3	13	102	614
Alabama.....	7	5	2	570	315	255	256	314	—	81.5	7	52	260
Mississippi.....	16	6	10	1,272	315	957	641	631	—	101.6	16	134	616
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	179	85	94	87	80	12	—	3	34	113
Louisiana.....	2	1	1	243	75	168	101	142	—	71.1	2	27	71
Oklahoma.....	10	6	4	1,304	1,066	238	598	706	—	84.7	10	92	329
Texas.....	12	8	4	1,932	1,197	735	864	1,068	—	80.9	12	158	1,131
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	20	8	12	3,368	1,733	1,635	1,668	1,700	—	98.1	19	272	2,531
Idaho.....	265	54	211	100,392	33,427	66,965	51,076	49,316	—	103.6	262	4,774	47,702
Wyoming.....	46	10	36	16,497	4,139	12,361	8,192	8,805	—	98.6	46	815	5,843
Colorado.....	22	12	10	6,945	3,626	3,319	3,406	3,539	—	96.2	22	342	3,270
New Mexico.....	9	3	6	2,296	691	1,605	1,100	1,196	—	92.0	9	150	1,168
Arizona.....	63	16	47	22,062	7,440	14,622	11,021	11,041	—	99.8	63	1,184	13,214
Utah.....	562	181	381	336,184	168,316	167,868	168,389	167,795	—	100.4	562	13,018	146,786
Nevada.....	25	5	20	7,744	2,387	5,357	3,808	3,941	—	96.5	25	401	4,205
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	11	11	—	2,566	2,566	—	1,238	1,328	—	93.2	11	164	2,000
Oregon.....	13	12	1	5,400	4,094	1,306	2,698	2,732	—	97.7	13	311	3,064
California.....	99	88	11	34,623	32,244	2,379	16,743	17,880	—	93.6	98	1,632	18,217

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.² Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed geographically and not reported by sex.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 to 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,452	1,275	985	683	1,078,217	642,194	403,388	215,798	168,608	405,705	103,844	29.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	5	6	3	1	278	516	272	109	51	227		18.3
Connecticut.....	2	3	1		69	154	53		16	53		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	20	9	5	4	1,817	1,457	598	215	397	1,420		21.8
New Jersey.....	3	2			363	138			96	277		23.7
Pennsylvania.....	10	8	4	4	748	976	604	345	159	589		21.3
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	12	9	5	1	1,079	739	1,566	196	201	878		18.6
Indiana.....	10	10	4	3	1,594	1,061	667	411	395	1,199		24.8
Illinois.....	16	13	6	5	2,718	2,368	1,762	518	836	1,882		30.8
Michigan.....	8	7	5	1	1,104	1,035	711	108	248	856		22.5
Wisconsin.....	10	6		4	987	640		323	246	741		24.9
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	7	5	4	2	852	617	439	143	170	682		20.0
Iowa.....	6	9	4	1	703	671	396	189	219	484		31.2
Missouri.....	15	12	6	1	2,194	1,877	1,069	162	529	1,665		24.1
South Dakota.....	2	3	1		119	131	76		39	80		32.8
Nebraska.....	7	7	2	2	801	768	278	65	166	635		20.7
Kansas.....	9	8	4	2	1,041	710	567	356	267	774		25.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	2	4	2	2	225	651	125	58	56	169		24.9
Virginia.....	14	9	5	1	1,428	1,760	1,540	988	191	1,237		13.4
West Virginia.....	6	6	7	2	1,170	1,398	1,732	785	162	1,008		13.8
North Carolina.....	10	5	12	1	1,864	1,983	2,802	976	297	1,587		15.9
South Carolina.....	18	8	9	1	2,088	3,090	2,509	1,101	587	1,501		28.1
Georgia.....	17	10	6	1	1,819	3,335	2,615	386	457	1,362		25.1
Florida.....	23	6	8	1	2,100	2,554	2,808	1,384	463	1,550	87	23.0
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	11	7	6	1	949	2,074	1,553	1,150	135	814		14.2
Tennessee.....	13	4	5	2	1,177	2,187	1,572	841	206	971		17.5
Alabama.....	7	4	4	1	570	1,809	2,137	1,052	124	446		21.8
Mississippi.....	10	4	5	1	1,272	1,508	1,622	1,018	332	940		26.1
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	3	2	3	1	179	389	454	248	43	136		24.0
Louisiana.....	2	2	4	1	243	1,127	968	455	68	175		28.0
Oklahoma.....	10	1	3	1	1,304	641	756	382	364	940		27.9
Texas.....	12	18	8	2	1,932	2,863	2,487	873	532	1,400		27.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	20	21	6	2	3,368	2,565	1,460	242	1,029	2,339		30.6
Idaho.....	205	270	225	144	100,392	85,495	72,439	32,150	31,312	69,080		31.2
Wyoming.....	46	45	27	28	16,497	11,610	9,447	5,203	5,310	11,187		47.5
Colorado.....	22	24	10	9	6,945	5,807	3,358	2,194	2,072	4,873		29.8
New Mexico.....	9	10	7	5	2,296	1,497	1,484	684	813	1,483		35.4
Arizona.....	63	58	44	34	22,062	16,891	12,496	6,175	7,279	14,773	10	33.0
Utah.....	562	544	459	389	336,184	337,200	257,719	151,032	97,405	238,779		29.0
Nevada.....	25	22	13	6	7,744	4,889	3,429	1,105	2,860	4,884		36.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	11	10	5	1	2,566	5,091	880	56	735	1,831		28.6
Oregon.....	18	12	10	11	5,400	5,892	2,831	1,496	1,639	3,861		28.5
California.....	99	48	11	4	34,623	23,215	2,634	613	9,981	24,642		28.8
Other States.....	86	5	7		1,606	921	673		291	1,315		18.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed geographically and not reported by age.³ Includes: Maine, 1; Vermont, 1; North Dakota, 2; Delaware, 1; and District of Columbia, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	1,452	1,050	1,040	\$19,084,244	58	\$233,992
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania	10	5	5	59,797		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	12	3	3	48,362		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	7	3	3	26,111		
Missouri	15	6	6	128,955		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia	14	5	4	2,219		
West Virginia	6	4	4	38,100		
North Carolina	10	9	7	9,286		
South Carolina	18	8	8	30,419		
Georgia	17	9	9	87,411		
Florida	23	8	7	74,603		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	11	6	6	20,971		
Tennessee	13	3	3	3,012		
Mississippi	16	5	5	12,339		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma	10	3	3	9,640		
Texas	12	8	8	99,107		
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	20	13	13	61,994		
Idaho	265	226	224	3,040,891	4	7,682
Wyoming	46	36	35	328,922	2	870
Colorado	22	13	13	178,816	1	959
New Mexico	9	6	6	52,743		
Arizona	63	53	53	715,473	1	444
Utah	582	517	517	11,738,624	43	214,193
Nevada	25	19	19	163,841	3	4,188
PACIFIC:						
Washington	11	5	5	53,557		
Oregon	18	9	9	288,819		
California	99	44	44	995,736		
Other States	118	24	21	787,490	2	5,666

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and Arkansas; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Maryland, Alabama, and Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

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TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	1,452	1,416	\$2,963,690	\$345,809	\$3,114	\$501,181	\$390,281	\$4,469	\$101,520	\$1,433,667	\$180,853
NEW ENGLAND:											
Massachusetts.....	5	5	1,086	-----	-----	949	137	-----	-----	-----	-----
MID. ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	20	19	44,657	1,075	-----	13,523	3,085	54	60	26,452	408
New Jersey.....	3	3	4,870	223	-----	1,680	588	-----	-----	2,342	37
Pennsylvania.....	10	10	7,923	2,118	-----	2,808	2,437	-----	-----	276	284
E. N. CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	12	10	3,733	178	-----	2,110	395	-----	-----	1,050	-----
Indiana.....	10	9	3,423	250	-----	1,897	173	-----	-----	1,103	-----
Illinois.....	16	15	11,300	1,505	-----	3,889	841	-----	-----	5,065	-----
Michigan.....	8	8	2,163	-----	-----	1,347	60	-----	-----	756	-----
Wisconsin.....	10	9	4,515	566	-----	2,010	315	-----	-----	1,624	-----
W. N. CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	7	7	4,052	1,354	-----	1,661	207	-----	-----	830	-----
Iowa.....	6	6	1,356	13	-----	544	134	-----	-----	543	122
Missouri.....	15	15	21,245	782	-----	4,903	1,462	-----	-----	14,019	79
Nebraska.....	7	4	3,476	1,099	-----	736	281	-----	-----	612	748
Kansas.....	9	9	5,490	-----	-----	1,116	259	-----	-----	4,072	13
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Virginia.....	14	14	1,999	226	-----	573	151	-----	-----	1,011	38
West Virginia.....	6	6	1,901	220	-----	602	118	-----	-----	961	-----
North Carolina.....	10	10	2,220	170	-----	78	306	-----	-----	1,601	65
South Carolina.....	18	17	3,921	848	-----	1,063	541	-----	-----	943	526
Georgia.....	17	15	15,598	115	-----	12,076	628	-----	-----	2,009	770
Florida.....	23	17	9,415	560	-----	437	222	115	-----	7,920	161
E. S. CENTRAL:											
Kentucky.....	11	11	1,584	91	-----	-----	168	-----	-----	900	425
Tennessee.....	13	13	2,084	100	-----	100	99	-----	-----	1,215	570
Alabama.....	7	3	439	-----	-----	285	49	-----	-----	105	-----
Mississippi.....	16	13	2,333	51	-----	1,022	105	325	-----	749	81
W. S. CENTRAL:											
Oklahoma.....	10	7	9,512	15	-----	1,295	107	-----	-----	8,096	-----
Texas.....	12	12	6,464	744	-----	1,506	1,365	-----	-----	2,819	-----
MOUNTAIN:											
Montana.....	20	19	10,683	1,297	-----	4,255	789	-----	-----	3,676	666
Idaho.....	265	265	457,610	63,416	550	68,286	39,291	227	17,455	237,005	30,680
Wyoming.....	46	45	56,890	2,563	-----	11,022	5,653	50	2,936	33,239	4,427
Colorado.....	22	22	23,775	1,324	-----	4,425	2,027	-----	-----	148	13,800
New Mexico.....	9	9	11,094	274	-----	1,299	486	-----	-----	34	8,079
Arizona.....	63	63	126,578	23,187	-----	16,360	18,560	300	5,763	52,792	9,616
Utah.....	562	561	1,728,402	202,052	-----	285,644	276,302	2,246	70,929	805,831	85,398
Nevada.....	25	25	40,874	3,476	1,984	578	3,136	504	768	27,419	3,009
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	11	11	9,082	2,852	-----	2,650	460	-----	-----	3,120	-----
Oregon.....	18	16	27,534	7,199	-----	5,967	1,425	500	337	10,424	1,732
California.....	99	97	283,251	25,666	580	36,889	27,077	148	3,090	152,294	37,507
Other States.....	17	16	8,237	-----	-----	5,596	812	-----	-----	1,811	18

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, North Dakota, South Dakota, Maryland, Arkansas, and Louisiana; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, Vermont, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STAKES AND MISSIONS, 1936

STAKE AND MISSION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total.....	1,452	1,678,217	1,040	\$19,064,244	1,418	\$2,963,690	1,431	264,321
STAKES								
Alpine.....	6	4,080	6	126,705	6	10,122	6	1,610
Bannock.....	9	2,384	8	60,989	9	10,503	9	1,189
Bear Lake.....	11	3,786	11	101,153	11	15,853	11	1,984
Bear River.....	14	6,079	13	228,136	14	28,643	14	2,468
Beaver.....	6	3,560	6	128,883	6	6,039	6	1,340
Benson.....	14	8,027	14	361,742	14	48,206	14	3,783
Big Horn.....	11	4,059	8	116,122	11	15,097	11	1,491
Blackfoot.....	13	6,212	13	223,629	13	29,694	13	3,064
Blaine.....	9	3,322	9	115,444	9	11,209	9	1,130
Boise.....	16	7,353	10	151,763	16	25,718	16	4,459
Bonneville.....	6	5,685	5	204,848	6	59,037	6	2,292
Box Elder.....	13	8,071	13	244,280	13	29,771	13	3,241
Burley.....	10	4,710	9	101,915	10	18,684	10	2,327
Cache.....	8	6,067	8	259,977	8	48,378	8	2,980
Carbon.....	16	6,238	8	91,461	16	15,043	16	2,704
Cassia.....	6	1,296	6	29,647	6	4,530	6	588
Cottonwood.....	11	8,744	10	352,479	11	53,434	11	3,544
Curlew.....	9	1,397	8	44,930	9	7,406	9	624
Deseret.....	12	4,237	11	184,714	12	17,196	12	2,381
Duchesne.....	13	3,721	13	55,154	13	15,013	13	1,682
East Jordan.....	12	6,739	12	369,221	12	29,837	12	3,420
Emery.....	11	5,747	10	130,040	11	17,898	11	2,454
Ensign.....	8	10,977	8	535,342	8	169,993	8	4,008
Franklin.....	10	5,036	10	206,466	10	36,105	10	2,302
Garfield.....	8	2,782	8	85,518	8	4,485	8	1,018
Granite.....	5	6,303	5	422,292	5	47,428	5	2,681
Grant.....	8	7,574	7	248,167	8	49,458	8	4,028
Gridley.....	6	1,600	3	27,990	6	11,698	6	787
Gunnison.....	6	2,761	4	30,885	6	3,712	6	705
Highland.....	6	6,125	6	319,712	6	33,410	6	3,340
Hollywood.....	7	5,546	3	320,865	7	61,300	7	2,660
Hyrum.....	10	5,016	10	225,086	10	27,852	10	2,823
Idaho.....	10	1,976	7	38,560	10	9,167	10	937
Idaho Falls.....	7	4,290	5	260,552	7	23,749	7	1,947
Juab.....	5	3,348	5	99,233	5	7,430	5	1,088
Kanab.....	8	2,648	6	63,119	7	13,647	8	1,575
Kolob.....	6	4,199	5	182,580	6	23,741	6	2,042
Lehi.....	7	3,262	6	106,452	7	4,716	7	1,626
Liberty.....	9	9,300	8	368,547	9	74,869	9	4,127
Logan.....	12	6,752	10	289,717	12	47,228	12	3,447
Long Beach.....	10	2,882	6	81,809	10	33,146	10	1,174
Los Angeles.....	9	5,576	6	238,816	9	34,918	9	2,525
Lost River.....	8	2,047	6	47,507	8	6,934	8	888
Lyman.....	8	3,076	5	65,636	8	11,728	8	1,276
Malad.....	14	3,884	7	86,148	14	16,611	13	1,925
Maricopa.....	14	6,387	12	345,768	14	46,872	14	4,570
Millard.....	7	3,900	7	160,690	7	5,611	7	1,678
Minidoka.....	10	3,177	10	53,201	10	12,528	10	1,873
Moapa.....	11	4,050	8	58,488	11	35,362	11	2,139
Montpelier.....	14	4,065	13	147,689	14	14,368	14	1,623
Morgan.....	8	2,217	7	98,616	8	8,345	8	1,173
Moroni.....	5	2,578	5	51,311	5	3,891	5	1,129
Mount Ogden.....	9	7,942	8	369,983	9	87,146	9	3,454
Nebo.....	9	5,484	8	112,762	9	11,056	9	2,229
Nevada.....	8	2,174	5		8	6,977	8	957
New York.....	6	1,661	2	114,662	6	45,959	6	806
North Davis.....	7	5,654	6	183,957	7	32,985	7	3,299
North Idaho Falls.....	10	4,463	9	87,861	10	12,919	10	1,714
North Sanpete.....	8	4,736	7	114,852	8	7,533	8	1,876
North Sevier.....	5	2,806	5	79,220	5	6,109	5	1,047
North Weber.....	15	7,048	15	241,009	15	25,435	15	3,094
Oakland.....	9	3,570	4	156,131	9	40,328	9	1,548
Ogden.....	14	9,724	14	419,589	14	65,637	14	4,402
Oneida.....	11	4,300	10	239,379	11	21,409	11	2,226

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STAKES AND MISSIONS, 1936—Continued

STAKE AND MISSION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Oquirrh.....	7	5,651	5	\$58,074	7	\$27,233	7	2,215
Palmyra.....	9	5,229	9	164,494	9	8,335	9	2,383
Panguitch.....	6	2,965	6	144,909	6	10,077	6	1,375
Parowan.....	11	5,799	11	318,723	11	18,196	11	2,202
Pasadena.....	9	4,796	3	108,865	9	42,089	9	2,571
Pioneer.....	11	7,545	11	269,643	11	63,033	11	3,459
Pocatello.....	10	7,267	10	169,230	10	33,763	10	3,397
Portneuf.....	13	8,274	8	68,359	13	9,070	13	1,824
Raft River.....	7	1,280	5	26,468	7	5,985	7	691
Rexburg.....	15	7,008	13	229,515	15	48,013	14	3,583
Rigby.....	13	6,365	13	189,491	13	11,895	13	2,051
Roosevelt.....	10	3,441	9	92,560	10	14,338	10	1,139
Sacramento.....	6	1,771	2	102,562	6	11,995	6	1,209
St. George.....	12	5,091	8		12	7,191	12	2,199
St. Johns.....	7	2,570	5	63,976	7	18,385	7	1,795
St. Joseph.....	18	6,942	17	248,195	18	22,916	18	3,283
Salt Lake.....	13	11,091	13	432,969	13	111,878	13	3,921
San Bernardino.....	7	2,075	4	134,303	6	16,006	7	1,051
San Francisco.....	8	2,610	3	59,183	8	39,950	7	1,865
San Juan.....	4	2,269	4	113,364	4	9,440	4	1,122
San Luis.....	5	2,401	4	75,822	5	14,226	5	1,677
Sevier.....	8	3,789	7	81,864	8	8,989	8	1,801
Snowflake.....	13	3,732	11	54,774	13	32,192	13	2,264
South Davis.....	8	5,888	8	219,065	8	36,568	8	3,451
South Sanpete.....	7	4,444	7	158,666	7	13,635	7	1,700
South Sevier.....	8	3,339	8	127,295	8	7,216	8	1,312
South Summit.....	8	3,513	8	105,926	8	9,043	8	1,236
Star Valley.....	12	4,482	12	89,326	12	11,183	12	1,922
Summit.....	8	2,168	8	27,145	8	8,284	8	747
Teton.....	14	3,089	11	41,524	14	18,085	14	1,369
Timpanogos.....	6	2,901	5	102,582	6	4,130	6	1,237
Tintic.....	4	2,006	4	44,999	4	3,182	4	643
Tooele.....	11	5,068	11	80,149	11	18,115	11	1,929
Twin Falls.....	5	2,911	4	93,326	5	15,628	5	1,190
Uintah.....	10	4,828	9	138,530	10	16,238	10	2,205
Union.....	6	1,913	6	124,271	6	12,517	6	695
Utah.....	9	9,975	9	278,429	9	31,286	9	3,980
Wasatch.....	9	4,424	8	85,183	9	21,682	9	2,375
Wayne.....	8	2,374	6	36,917	8	4,447	8	1,305
Weber.....	10	7,723	9	278,081	10	37,323	10	3,682
Wells.....	7	9,624	7	354,585	7	65,614	7	3,980
West Jordan.....	9	5,429	8	177,781	9	18,269	9	1,680
Woodruff.....	7	3,986	6	94,410	7	11,095	7	931
Yellowstone.....	12	4,609	11	61,071	12	20,844	11	2,165
Young.....	5	1,661	5	52,164	5	11,356	5	884
Zion Park.....	7	2,924	5	58,086	7	4,725	7	1,713
MISSIONS								
California.....	46	8,706	26	344,295	45	20,388	46	5,650
Canadian mission.....	2	385	2	551	2		2	2,034
Central States.....	39	4,790	13	79,004	34	38,010	39	3,995
East Central States.....	55	6,614	24	65,016	55	9,792	55	1,413
Eastern States.....	37	2,907	8	434,552	36	18,940	36	723
North Central States.....	15	1,698	6	22,782	15	7,109	15	2,660
Northern States.....	51	6,750	8	290,376	47	23,426	50	6,626
Northwestern States.....	40	9,510	19	320,031	43	30,364	41	1,532
Sharon.....	7	3,047	7	121,909	7	6,214	7	1,681
Shelley.....	9	3,698	9	80,384	9	22,872	9	3,261
Southern States.....	81	7,849	30	95,988	65	19,792	76	902
Texas.....	13	1,682	8	32,724	13	4,383	13	2,515
Western States.....	36	7,427	14	114,270	32	13,566	33	

* Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed geographically.

† Amount for New York stake combined with figures for Nevada stake, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

‡ Amount for Sacramento stake combined with figures for St. George stake, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

§ Amount for Canadian mission combined with figures for California mission, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The church was organized by Joseph Smith, with six members, on April 6, 1830. Previous to that time Joseph Smith had, according to his statements, received heavenly visitations on various occasions, whereby he had been commissioned to restore the gospel of Christ in its fullness and to organize the church. He claimed, also, to have received historical records on golden plates of the ancient inhabitants of this western continent, which he translated as the Book of Mormon.

During Joseph Smith's presidency the church grew rapidly in numbers, and converts were made largely in England as well as the United States. Antagonism was aroused against the leaders and members of the church in various places, and finally, in 1844, Joseph Smith, the president of the church, and Hyrum Smith, the patriarch, were shot to death in a jail at Carthage, Ill., by a mob.

After the death of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young became president of the church, and 3 years later led a general migration of believers from Illinois to the Salt Lake Valley, Utah, the present headquarters. From this point, as a center, the church has extended until it is represented in practically every State of the Union.

The comparative isolation of the new location gave less occasion for such disturbances as had hitherto accompanied the history of the church and permitted a more normal development of the community life. Active proselyting was carried on and the number of converts increased rapidly. Brigham Young died in 1877, and was succeeded by John Taylor, who held the office of president for 10 years. His successors in office have been Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, Joseph F. Smith, and Heber J. Grant.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The general doctrine and ecclesiastical organization of the church are set forth in the preliminary statement of the Latter-day Saints.

The doctrine of polygamy had for some years been advocated in the church, but in 1852 Brigham Young published the doctrine of celestial marriage (marriage for eternity as well as for time), including plural marriage, announcing that it was based on a revelation to Joseph Smith. This aroused great discussion throughout the country, resulting in various acts of Congress forbidding plural marriages. In 1890, President Woodruff issued a manifesto, calling on all the saints to "refrain from contracting any marriages forbidden by the laws of the land." Since that time such marriages have been prohibited by the church, although there have been cases where those already contracted have not been annulled.

The general organization of the church for governmental purposes, aside from the priesthood, which has direct charge of church affairs, includes the ward, the stake or district, and the mission. The general authorities consist of the first presidency of 3 men, who have charge of all the affairs of the church, the 12 apostles, the presiding patriarch, the 7 presidents of seventies, and the presiding bishopric of 3 men. A stake of Zion is a geographical division composed of a number of wards. At its head are a president and two counselors who are high priests. The ward corresponds to the minor local church or parish. It has its meeting house and is under the care of the bishop and two counselors. A mission consists generally of a group of States, or in the case of the foreign missions, a country in which active proselyting is carried on by missionaries called from the various wards for approximately 2-year periods, and presided over by a president. The general conference composed of officers and members from all parts of the church is held twice a year, in the spring and fall, for instructions from the general authorities and others who may be called upon to speak, and for the presentation and adoption of any church business.

Each bishop presides over a ward in a stake of Zion, and his labors are limited to his own ward. The priests are presided over by the bishop, and it is their duty to assist him, to visit the homes of members of the church, expound the Scriptures, baptize believers, and attend to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The duty of the teacher is to assist the priests, to see that there is no iniquity in the church, and that the members perform their duty. They are without

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Bishop Joseph L. Wirthlin, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, and approved by him in its present form.

authority to baptize or administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The duty of the deacon is to assist the teachers and also to expound the Scriptures. The priests, teachers, and deacons labor under the direction of the bishop of the ward. These officers, aforementioned, are members of the Aaronic priesthood and have to do with the outward or temporal affairs of the church. The quorums of the Melchizedek priesthood, which have to do with the spiritual labors of the church, are those of elders, seventies, and high priests.

The principal source of revenue of the church is its tithing system, which was instituted by Joseph Smith in 1838. Under it a convert is expected voluntarily to contribute one-tenth of his property to the church and thereafter pay to it one-tenth of his income annually. The proceeds are used for assistance in the building of ward and stake churches and the maintenance of the same, and for schools, temples, missionary work, charity, hospitals, etc.

WORK

The general activities of the church are, as stated, under the direction of the higher or Melchizedek priesthood and not in the hands of benevolent societies as in many churches. The Relief Society, which works under the supervision of the priesthood, is a benevolent organization of the women of the church.

Missionary work in the United States is carried on in practically every State of the Union. The report for 1936 shows 11 stations as general headquarters; 1,022 missionaries; 13,968 male helpers; 358 churches, with 75,370 communicants.

Foreign missionary work is carried on in Great Britain and Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, Palestine-Syria, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Canada, Mexico, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, Samoa, Tahiti, Tonga, and South America. The report for 1936 shows 21 stations as general headquarters; 918 missionaries; 9,613 native helpers; 575 churches with 56,395 communicants.

Continuing its policy of emphasizing the importance of education among its members, and more particularly religious education, the church school system announced the following statistics in 1936:

Church schools in the United States, 5. (These are colleges and high schools in which both secular and religious subjects are taught.) Students enrolled in above schools, 4,063. High-school seminaries in the United States, 88. (These are schools wherein religious subjects exclusively are taught; mainly daily courses on Bible study.) Students enrolled in seminaries, 17,742. Institutes (collegiate seminaries) in the United States, 6. Students enrolled in institutes, 1,057. Total students, all units here given—22,862. Teachers employed for all units, already mentioned, on full-time basis, 317. Since the 1926 report of this nature was furnished, the church has discontinued the "religion classes" formerly held 1 hour weekly in connection with elementary schools, and in its place has inaugurated the "junior seminary," wherein religious instruction is offered weekly to students of junior high schools. In this work 374 teachers, some on a paid and some on a voluntary basis, taught 11,142 students. Value of school property in the United States is \$2,229,750. Value of school equipment in the United States is \$490,980. Total value is \$2,720,730. The amount expended for the school year was \$941,499, including \$685,421 contributed by the church. Amount contributed by the church the previous year, \$463,449. Amount contributed by the church for the school year beginning 1936, \$676,586.

There are three main hospitals maintained by the church, together with other smaller institutions. One hospital in Salt Lake City, Utah, has accommodations for 440 patients; another, at Ogden, Utah, has capacity for 175; the third, at Idaho Falls, Idaho, for 100 patients. There is also a small maternity home at Murray, Utah, with accommodation for 26 patients; and there is a children's hospital for 25 patients at Salt Lake City. The number treated at these hospitals in 1936 was 16,681. The amount expended for their support in 1936 was \$78,982. The value of property was estimated at \$2,058,131 and there was an endowment fund of \$5,000.

The auxiliary associations of the church consist of the Relief Society already mentioned, the Sunday school, the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, the Primary Association, and Welfare Program. The Relief Society organization consists of 1,782 societies with 15,711 officers and teachers and 57,351 other members. Their receipts for the year 1936 amounted to \$296,296 and their disbursements to \$280,917. The Sunday school organization included 1,515 schools, with 26,759 officers and

teachers and 311,984 other members in the United States. The young people's societies included 1,266 Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations with 11,297 officers and teachers and 71,212 members, and 1,408 Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations with 12,828 officers and teachers and 68,710 members, or a total of 2,674 local societies and 164,047 members. These societies have many libraries, containing many thousands of volumes. Their receipts amounted to \$96,267, and their disbursements for rents, halls, lectures, book supplies, and the ordinary expenses of the societies amounted to \$78,127. The meetings consider religious, literary, and scientific topics, and are intended for the mutual improvement of the young people of the church along religious and secular lines. The Primary Association consists of 1,528 organizations in the various wards and mission branches, including 17,217 officers and teachers and 99,660 members. The training is of the children from 4 to 12 years of age.

A characteristic feature of this church is the extent to which it enters into, molds, and influences every department of the life of the people. It aids them when sick or in poverty, looks after their education, provides their amusements, and ministers to their social needs. It is also closely identified with the economic life of the people through its connection, as an investor, with numerous industrial and commercial ventures. In the organization and management of establishments the principle of cooperation enters to a greater or lesser extent. Moreover, the close association existing among the people, through the unifying influence of the church, has made these cooperative enterprises, in almost every line of economic endeavor, numerous and successful.

The welfare program has two main objectives. In the first place the church undertakes to assist worthy needy members to help themselves, by providing the necessities of life consisting of fuel, shelter, clothing, and food. The second objective recognizes the desire of every person to be independent, and undertakes to make this condition possible by aiding the unemployed to find work in private industry or on productive projects sponsored by the program by which a livelihood may be secured. The welfare program takes into consideration not only the physical requirements of needy members, but acknowledges an obligation to rehabilitate them morally and spiritually and to establish them as respected citizens of the community.

Compensation for services rendered on welfare projects is not based on a daily wage, but on the needs of the family. A man without a family is expected to do the same work as a man with a family and is compensated proportionately. The underlying principle of the plan is that all who are able shall render service for that which they receive. In order to provide work and commodities, a number of important enterprises have been established, such as coal mines, farms, saw mills, knitting factory, building and housing projects, and approximately 70 storehouses as distribution centers.

The church welfare program produces a diversity of products; fruits from temperate and semitropical climates; livestock from the grazing areas of the intermountain region; potatoes from Idaho; coal from the coal-mining sections, and cheese and dairy products from the upland districts of Idaho and Utah. Owing to the fact that the church membership is distributed over a wide area, there are very few commodities required in the welfare program which cannot be produced in the sections where the membership of the church is established. Exchanges of commodities are made between various regional divisions, so that needy members may be adequately provided for. The program is one of industry, thrift, and enterprise.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Persons over 8 years of age are received as members of this church upon declaration of their faith in God and the principles of the gospel as set forth in the Scriptures; repentance for past sins; baptism by immersion; and the laying on of hands.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	567	286	281	50.4	49.6
Members, number.....	93,470	51,332	27,662	65.0	35.0
Average membership per church.....	165	179	98		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	32,296	20,818	11,478	64.5	35.5
Female.....	43,214	27,729	15,485	64.2	35.8
Sex not reported.....	17,960	2,785	699	79.9	20.1
Males per 100 females.....	74.7	75.1	74.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4,861	3,227	1,634	66.4	33.6
13 years and over.....	70,036	44,938	25,098	64.2	35.8
Age not reported.....	18,573	3,167	930	77.3	22.7
Percent under 13 years.....	6.5	6.7	6.1		
Church edifices, number.....	405	207	198	51.1	48.9
Value—number reporting.....	380	195	185	51.3	48.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,615,126	\$1,161,226	\$453,900	71.9	28.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,524,570	\$1,106,822	\$417,748	72.6	27.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$90,556	\$54,404	\$36,152	60.1	39.9
Average value per church.....	\$4,250	\$5,955	\$2,454		
Debt—number reporting.....	57	47	10		
Amount reported.....	\$110,472	\$105,706	\$4,766	95.7	4.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	252	112	140	44.4	55.6
Parsonages, number.....	12	7	5		
Value—number reporting.....	10	7	3		
Amount reported.....	\$16,550	\$10,650	\$5,900	64.4	35.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	480	253	227	52.7	47.3
Amount reported.....	\$399,010	\$296,763	\$102,247	74.4	25.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$17,217	\$13,389	\$3,828	77.8	22.2
All other salaries.....	\$8,426	\$6,850	\$1,576	81.3	18.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$46,003	\$36,843	\$9,160	80.1	19.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$19,237	\$18,531	\$706	96.3	3.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$81,248	\$66,319	\$14,929	81.6	18.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,736	\$3,015	\$1,721	63.7	36.3
Home missions.....	\$2,591	\$1,263	\$1,328	48.7	51.3
Foreign missions.....	\$263	\$136	\$127	51.7	48.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$202,932	\$139,252	\$63,680	68.6	31.4
All other purposes.....	\$16,357	\$11,165	\$5,192	68.3	31.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$831	\$1,173	\$450		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	449	233	216	51.9	48.1
Officers and teachers.....	5,408	3,060	2,348	56.6	43.4
Scholars.....	28,451	17,699	10,752	62.2	37.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	14	9	5		
Officers and teachers.....	122	94	28	77.0	23.0
Scholars.....	874	745	129	85.2	14.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	40	24	16		
Officers and teachers.....	211	153	58	72.5	27.5
Scholars.....	1,030	723	307	70.2	29.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3			
Officers and teachers.....	32	32			
Scholars.....	106	106		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed by territory and not reported by sex and age.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	567	592	565	501
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-25	27	64	-----
Percent.....	-4.2	4.8	12.8	-----
Members, number.....	93,470	64,367	58,941	40,851
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	29,103	5,426	18,090	-----
Percent.....	45.2	9.2	44.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	165	109	104	82
Church edifices, number.....	405	472	382	309
Value—number reporting.....	380	446	382	309
Amount reported.....	\$1,615,126	\$3,470,000	\$871,571	\$523,185
Average value per church.....	\$4,250	\$7,780	\$2,282	\$1,693
Debt—number reporting.....	57	102	82	41
Amount reported.....	\$110,472	\$223,359	\$62,204	\$25,989
Parsonages, number.....	12	-----	6	5
Value—number reporting.....	10	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$16,550	-----	\$4,750	\$8,100
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	490	519	422	-----
Amount reported.....	\$399,010	\$576,853	\$145,036	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$17,217	\$257,805	\$88,568	-----
All other salaries.....	\$8,426			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$46,003			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$19,237			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$81,245			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,736	\$316,452	\$46,086	-----
Home missions.....	\$2,591			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$253			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$202,932			-----
All other purposes.....	\$16,357			-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$2,596	\$10,382	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$831	\$1,111	\$344	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	449	514	501	376
Officers and teachers.....	5,408	6,390	6,061	3,742
Scholars.....	28,451	30,855	28,222	16,946

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not enrolled in local congregations and outside the territory of any organized district, which in part accounts for the large increase of 1936.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and data for Sunday schools.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS 17

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	567	286	281	93,470	51,332	27,662	32,298	43,214	17,960	74.7	449	5,408	23,461
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	12	1	11	1,127	59	1,068	398	640	89	62.2	10	107	497
Massachusetts.....	9	6	3	751	392	359	329	425		76.7	7	70	289
Rhode Island.....	2	2		256	256		110	146		75.3	1	15	96
Connecticut.....	3	3		143	143		60	83			3	22	84
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	9	6	3	840	753	87	366	474		77.2	7	60	254
Pennsylvania.....	13	11	2	1,731	1,614	117	760	971		78.3	12	159	850
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	38	25	13	4,557	3,211	1,346	2,025	2,480	52	81.7	32	404	2,108
Indiana.....	12	6	6	886	501	385	377	509		74.1	12	131	519
Illinois.....	41	23	18	4,762	3,121	1,641	1,843	2,561	358	72.0	35	395	1,757
Michigan.....	78	29	49	10,962	7,269	3,693	4,685	6,277		74.6	61	671	3,176
Wisconsin.....	13	5	8	1,179	308	871	506	673		75.2	7	78	277
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	5	2	3	605	367	238	266	339		78.5	5	57	243
Iowa.....	57	27	30	9,031	4,861	4,170	3,694	5,281	56	69.9	48	580	3,267
Missouri.....	80	34	46	15,011	10,827	4,184	5,957	7,809	1,245	76.3	66	989	7,037
North Dakota.....	4	2	2	588	424	164	262	326		80.4	2	17	70
South Dakota.....	3		3	143		143	57	86			2	13	46
Nebraska.....	14	6	8	2,093	1,409	684	916	1,177		77.8	10	102	535
Kansas.....	27	18	9	3,511	2,431	1,080	918	1,326	1,267	69.2	19	198	1,065
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	2	1	1	211	59	152	97	114		85.1	2	28	170
District of Columbia.....	1	1		70	70		29	41			1	10	45
West Virginia.....	9	6	3	850	569	281	335	515		65.0	4	47	250
Florida.....	5	2	3	489	232	257	234	255		91.8	3	41	201
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	4	2	2	545	360	185	192	353		54.4	2	16	107
Tennessee.....	5	1	4	495	190	305	226	269		84.0	4	32	152
Alabama.....	6	2	4	1,518	785	733	636	882		72.1	5	73	535
Mississippi.....	2		2	388		388	157	231		68.0	2	25	200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	6		6	706		706	293	413		70.9	5	45	160
Louisiana.....	1		1	208		208	86	122		70.5	1	9	100
Oklahoma.....	19	5	14	2,875	1,020	1,855	1,264	1,611		78.5	12	175	587
Texas.....	10	6	4	1,294	919	375	475	638	181	74.5	6	66	350
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	8	4	4	884	289	595	404	480		84.2	6	59	219
Idaho.....	8	4	4	995	610	385	454	541		83.9	6	70	327
Wyoming.....	2		2	123		123	59	64			2	18	35
Colorado.....	11	6	5	1,630	1,125	505	708	922		76.8	10	127	503
Arizona.....	4	4		269	269		110	159		69.2	4	30	144
Utah.....	4	4		527	527		121	170	236	71.2	2	12	51
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	12	11	1	1,421	1,382	39	605	816		74.1	11	130	588
Oregon.....	4	1	3	450	302	148	185	265		69.8	3	33	134
California.....	24	20	4	4,870	4,678	192	2,100	2,770		75.8	19	279	1,413

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	567	592	565	501	193,470	64,367	58,941	40,851	4,861	70,036	18,573	6.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	12	13	11	9	1,127	1,131	980	507	26	1,012	89	2.5
Massachusetts.....	9	8	8	8	751	783	702	570	51	700	—	6.8
Rhode Island.....	2	2	3	3	256	316	346	306	11	245	—	4.3
Connecticut.....	3	2	—	—	143	114	—	—	9	134	—	6.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	9	8	7	1	840	596	568	173	30	810	—	3.6
Pennsylvania.....	13	12	14	7	1,731	1,529	1,290	642	106	1,625	—	6.1
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	38	36	31	22	4,557	3,423	2,311	1,311	273	4,284	—	6.0
Indiana.....	12	10	8	13	886	597	671	—	44	842	—	5.0
Illinois.....	41	50	45	30	4,762	4,248	3,940	2,442	266	3,704	792	6.7
Michigan.....	78	87	93	74	10,962	8,292	7,487	4,227	717	10,109	136	6.6
Wisconsin.....	13	14	11	13	1,179	833	915	861	75	1,004	100	7.0
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5	4	4	6	605	523	410	379	31	574	—	5.1
Iowa.....	57	63	70	75	9,031	8,276	9,878	8,139	623	8,243	165	7.0
Missouri.....	80	87	64	63	15,011	13,389	9,974	7,880	900	12,800	1,311	6.6
North Dakota.....	4	4	6	6	588	379	385	242	31	557	—	5.3
South Dakota.....	3	3	—	1	143	188	—	—	85	54	89	37.8
Nebraska.....	14	19	20	17	2,093	1,705	1,973	1,503	97	1,996	—	4.6
Kansas.....	27	31	21	26	3,511	3,593	2,034	1,728	137	2,106	1,268	6.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	9	10	11	11	850	669	622	600	45	805	—	5.3
Florida.....	5	3	4	6	489	250	297	318	43	446	—	8.8
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	4	3	2	4	545	377	252	257	17	528	—	3.1
Tennessee.....	5	1	5	3	495	168	417	172	87	408	—	17.6
Alabama.....	6	8	12	8	1,518	1,277	1,738	1,072	99	1,419	—	6.5
Mississippi.....	2	2	—	3	388	250	—	196	27	361	—	7.0
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	6	5	6	4	706	387	547	290	12	694	—	1.7
Oklahoma.....	19	23	21	15	2,875	2,179	2,335	914	217	2,658	—	7.5
Texas.....	10	9	11	10	1,294	1,068	1,013	627	146	1,148	—	11.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	8	6	9	4	884	357	639	268	67	817	—	7.6
Idaho.....	8	8	10	9	995	570	626	266	59	936	—	5.9
Colorado.....	11	14	13	10	1,630	1,373	1,197	561	103	1,527	—	6.3
Arizona.....	4	3	3	—	269	205	128	—	21	248	—	7.8
Utah.....	4	3	4	5	527	216	563	493	4	287	236	1.4
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	12	10	7	6	1,421	1,085	907	405	101	1,320	—	7.1
Oregon.....	4	7	5	5	450	439	638	321	17	433	—	3.8
California.....	24	21	20	19	4,870	3,251	2,848	2,221	287	4,583	—	5.9
Other States.....	16	8	6	5	612	331	301	196	28	584	—	4.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.³ Includes: Maryland, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Louisiana, 1; and Wyoming, 2.

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TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	587	405	380	\$1,615,128	57	\$110,472	10	\$16,520
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	12	7	7	23,300			1	(1)
Massachusetts.....	9	5	4	16,500				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	9	5	4	49,000	2	6,275		
Pennsylvania.....	13	10	10	96,707	2	1,760	1	(1)
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:								
Ohio.....	38	28	24	91,000	5	10,995		
Indiana.....	12	7	7	17,515	2	1,298		
Illinois.....	41	33	30	85,900	6	3,416		
Michigan.....	78	54	52	173,755	6	3,579	1	(1)
Wisconsin.....	13	8	8	22,700	2	3,169		
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:								
Minnesota.....	5	5	5	12,000	1	2,000		
Iowa.....	57	44	41	165,800	3	5,418	1	(1)
Missouri.....	80	64	61	293,305	9	28,104	1	(1)
Nebraska.....	14	11	11	75,900	1	90	1	(1)
Kansas.....	27	22	22	74,830	2	350		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
West Virginia.....	9	4	4	23,000	2	4,225		
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:								
Kentucky.....	4	3	3	2,550				
Tennessee.....	5	4	4	6,250	1	2,700		
Alabama.....	6	6	5	64,000	1	1,200		
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:								
Arkansas.....	6	4	4	4,993	1	400		
Oklahoma.....	19	13	12	63,350	1	2,900	1	(1)
Texas.....	10	5	5	12,050	2	2,922		
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	8	3	3	9,352				
Idaho.....	8	6	6	16,324	1	121		
Colorado.....	11	7	6	10,600				
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	12	9	8	18,825			1	(1)
Oregon.....	4	3	3	6,500				
California.....	24	18	16	140,600	5	26,820	1	(1)
Other States.....	33	17	* 15	38,520	2	3,230	1	16,520

* Amounts included in figures for "Other States", to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.
 † Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, North Dakota, Louisiana, Wyoming, and Utah.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
U. S.	567	480	\$399, 010	\$17, 217	\$3, 428	\$48, 003	\$19, 237	\$31, 248	\$4, 736	\$2, 591	\$263	\$202, 932	\$16, 357
New Eng.:													
Maine.....	12	10	5, 325	390	75	275	-----	495	165	149	-----	3, 546	230
Mass.....	9	6	4, 139	-----	55	351	-----	867	10	-----	-----	1, 362	1, 491
Conn.....	3	3	2, 082	-----	-----	107	10	739	-----	-----	-----	1, 226	-----
MID. AT.:													
New York...	9	9	8, 627	-----	-----	337	852	2, 101	124	114	-----	4, 997	102
Pa.....	13	11	27, 193	720	656	16, 837	526	3, 257	55	103	-----	4, 764	275
E. N. CEN.:													
Ohio.....	38	36	32, 032	-----	445	5, 068	1, 204	6, 640	235	544	60	15, 805	2, 031
Indiana.....	12	11	5, 529	-----	-----	225	290	1, 044	225	169	-----	3, 532	44
Illinois.....	41	36	25, 923	741	925	2, 535	738	4, 716	225	97	75	15, 334	537
Michigan.....	78	64	44, 188	1, 040	533	4, 843	1, 247	9, 567	575	276	-----	25, 255	852
Wisconsin.....	13	10	6, 592	-----	47	385	480	699	69	25	52	4, 508	327
W. N. CEN.:													
Minnesota....	5	5	2, 202	-----	-----	93	104	259	8	17	-----	1, 453	268
Iowa.....	57	50	41, 494	3, 005	1, 044	2, 558	1, 110	8, 415	467	82	-----	23, 787	1, 046
Missouri.....	80	70	54, 910	4, 749	2, 574	4, 058	2, 128	16, 307	472	101	76	22, 627	1, 518
Nebraska.....	14	11	9, 393	130	204	713	-----	2, 437	115	-----	-----	5, 794	-----
Kansas.....	27	27	24, 823	1, 250	202	630	523	4, 388	168	105	-----	17, 013	484
S. ATLANTIC:													
W. Va.....	9	4	2, 923	-----	-----	590	270	525	-----	-----	-----	1, 494	44
Florida.....	5	3	1, 398	20	-----	-----	-----	227	5	-----	-----	1, 040	106
E. S. CEN.:													
Kentucky.....	4	3	422	-----	-----	77	-----	-----	15	59	-----	153	118
Tennessee.....	5	4	1, 492	122	-----	180	400	375	75	-----	-----	300	40
Alabama.....	6	6	4, 952	240	-----	221	280	257	225	300	-----	3, 390	39
W. S. CEN.:													
Arkansas.....	6	5	1, 788	-----	-----	45	-----	126	25	89	-----	1, 485	18
Oklahoma.....	19	13	9, 474	1, 500	154	674	1, 500	1, 478	42	-----	-----	3, 724	402
Texas.....	10	8	5, 697	40	84	659	1, 205	705	15	72	-----	2, 910	7
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	8	5	1, 251	-----	-----	49	-----	85	-----	50	-----	1, 003	64
Idaho.....	8	6	5, 468	-----	-----	207	54	689	181	-----	-----	4, 353	54
Colorado.....	11	9	6, 036	600	800	609	-----	1, 326	152	-----	-----	2, 908	141
Arizona.....	4	4	3, 625	-----	5	425	350	505	60	-----	-----	2, 250	30
PACIFIC:													
Washington....	12	11	9, 146	-----	15	845	-----	1, 477	454	-----	-----	6, 221	134
Oregon.....	4	4	4, 101	-----	-----	366	-----	886	-----	-----	-----	2, 897	12
California.....	24	20	34, 178	1, 520	648	1, 129	5, 720	8, 885	531	119	-----	10, 609	5, 017
Other States..	21	16	12, 610	1, 150	100	972	246	1, 791	93	120	-----	7, 212	926

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Rhode Island, North Dakota, South Dakota, Maryland, Mississippi, Wyoming, and Utah; and 1 in each of the following—Louisiana and the District of Columbia.

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number scholars
Total.....	567	198,470	380	\$1,615,126	57	\$110,472	480	\$369,010	449	28,431
Alabama.....	3	676	2	(?)			3	2,135	2	199
Arkansas.....	7	914	5	5,793	1	400	6	1,988	6	260
Central Illinois.....	4	554	3	10,700	1	1,396	4	2,727	4	249
Central Michigan.....	21	2,619	15	50,200	2	475	18	11,538	18	1,033
Central Nebraska.....	4	230	2	(?)			2	(?)	2	46
Central Oklahoma.....	10	1,793	7	56,800	1	2,900	7	6,880	7	373
Central Texas.....	7	924	4	7,550	1	1,900	6	4,221	5	275
Columbia.....	19	2,036	14	20,649	1	121	18	14,882	17	869
Des Moines.....	10	1,788	4	19,800			7	3,931	7	267
Detroit.....	4	2,231	2	(?)	1	(?)	3	2,866	2	146
Eastern Colorado.....	9	1,295	5	9,700			7	4,616	8	396
Eastern Maine.....	4	522	2	(?)			3	2,564	3	229
Eastern Michigan.....	18	1,784	16	50,005			17	14,866	15	701
Eastern Montana.....	2	300	1	(?)			1	(?)	1	28
Far West stake.....	21	2,546	18	61,050	2	880	18	12,421	18	1,361
Florida.....	6	894	4	7,200			4	1,677	4	339
Holden stake.....	14	1,489	11	40,500	2	950	13	3,839	14	842
Idaho.....	4	716	3	12,000			3	3,833	3	180
Independence stake.....	12	6,844	11	88,550	4	14,750	12	16,109	12	3,344
Kansas City stake.....	13	2,313	8	104,685	1	11,500	12	23,102	2	300
Kentucky-Tennessee.....	7	680	6	7,300	1	2,700	6	1,677	5	167
Kirtland.....	13	1,872	8	44,600	2	8,150	13	12,371	12	881
Lamoni stake.....	14	1,904	10	19,900			13	14,459	13	1,027
Minnesota.....	5	605	5	12,000	1	2,000	5	2,202	5	243
Mobile.....	3	772	3	10,500	1	1,200	3	3,701	3	372
Nauvoo.....	7	691	5	26,300	2	3,350	5	4,658	5	287
New York.....	9	557	3	21,000	1	1,275	9	5,171	7	199
New York-Philadelphia.....	9	1,653	8	97,300	2	5,030	8	29,303	8	637
North Dakota.....	4	588	1	(?)			2	(?)	2	70
Northeastern Illinois.....	13	1,570	7	31,865	2	600	12	12,120	11	555
Northeastern Nebraska.....	4	950	3	64,000			4	6,561	3	274
Northern California.....	14	1,981	8	53,300	1	11,640	11	13,698	10	562
Northern Michigan.....	14	1,168	5	5,750			9	2,213	9	409
Northern Wisconsin.....	5	558	3	8,000			4	2,219	3	122
Northwestern Iowa.....	15	2,443	14	35,800			14	11,117	15	1,042
Northwestern Kansas.....	4	617	3	2,650			4	468	3	107
Northwestern Ohio.....	6	586	5	12,400	1	1,065	5	5,408	5	324
Pittsburgh.....	6	607	4	26,407	2	1,760	5	3,978	6	368
Rich Hill.....	9	986	7	13,300			9	3,091	9	561
Rock Island.....	15	1,413	11	25,200	2	1,070	13	5,786	11	457
St. Louis.....	11	1,010	10	24,400	2	624	10	4,782	9	474
Southeastern Illinois.....	8	1,091	7	10,500			7	3,435	7	337
Southern California.....	10	2,889	8	87,300	4	14,680	9	20,480	9	861
Southern Indiana.....	8	811	4	9,500	1	1,200	6	2,371	7	327
Southern Missouri.....	8	918	4	6,100			4	1,654	4	331
Southern Nebraska.....	6	806	6	9,600	1	90	5	2,723	5	190
Southern New England.....	13	1,086	6	28,720	1	3,200	10	7,670	10	440
Southern Ohio.....	19	2,094	12	45,700	2	1,780	18	15,170	15	922
Southern Wisconsin.....	8	621	5	14,700	2	3,160	6	4,373	4	155
Southern Michigan and northern Indiana.....	19	2,596	13	47,150	4	2,817	16	12,823	16	872
Southwest Iowa.....	9	1,880	7	48,500	1	2,068	8	7,225	7	572
Southwestern Kansas.....	4	738	3	13,400	1	100	4	10,537	3	216
Southwestern Texas.....	3	370	1	(?)	1	(?)	2	(?)	1	75
Spring River.....	14	1,629	11	17,000			13	6,190	13	810
Utah.....	5	641	1	(?)			2	(?)	2	51
Western Colorado.....	4	478	1	(?)			4	1,849	4	180
Western Maine.....	8	605	5	13,100			7	2,761	7	268
Western Michigan.....	7	845	4	7,600			6	2,118	6	200
Western Montana.....	6	584	2	(?)			4	860	5	191
Western Oklahoma.....	6	831	3	5,350			4	1,656	3	149
West Virginia.....	5	430	1	(?)			1	(?)	1	32
Wheeling.....	6	603	5	17,800	2	4,225	5	3,488	5	283
Unorganized.....	12	860	5	9,800			11	7,217	11	374
Combinations.....				108,252		1,407		5,232		

1 Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.
2 Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints claims to be the true successor of the original church as organized by Joseph Smith in 1830. This claim of continuity has been twice upheld in the Court of Common Pleas for Lake County, Ohio, and again in the United States Circuit Court for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri. These are the only times this question has been submitted for judicial decision.

The claim made in Salt Lake City, Utah, by Brigham Young in 1852, more than 8 years after the death of Joseph Smith in 1844, that he was responsible for an alleged revelation on polygamy, has always been denied by the Reorganized Church, and the above decisions turned largely, if not altogether, on the determination of that issue.

After the death of Joseph Smith in 1844 the former membership was scattered and various factions were formed. Some of these scattered members, together with some congregations that had preserved their identity, effected a partial reorganization in Wisconsin in 1852, which was afterwards completed in 1860 under the leadership of Joseph Smith, son of the slain prophet. Joseph Smith was the presiding officer until his death in 1914, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Frederick M. Smith, who continues as its president.

In 1865 the headquarters were removed to Plano, Ill., and in 1881 to Lamoni, Iowa, and finally to Independence, Mo., in 1920.

DOCTRINE

The general doctrine is set forth in the preliminary statement of the Latter Day Saints and is published in the *Epitome of Faith*, "What We Believe." The principles of the Gospel may be stated briefly as faith, repentance, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection, and eternal judgment. The twofold aim of the church is to evangelize the world and build the Kingdom of God here on the earth. Special emphasis is laid on the principle of stewardships, brotherhood of man, and the building of Zion. The idea of stewardship involves a social consciousness that property is held, not alone for individual or selfish ends, but also in trust for God and the church as a group, so that property and industry should be used for social ends; the members are specifically urged to agree to hold and administer their property as stewards. The ideal is that every individual should develop to his full capacity of service, and then devote that service to the common weal. This spirit of trusteeship extends beyond material things to ability and talents, even to life itself, for all of which one must render a final account to the Lord. The Bible and the Book of Mormon are both regarded as the word of God.

Social reform is to be brought about by individual regeneration, with the principles of love, righteousness, and justice the basis of social relations. All men and women accepting these principles are to be organized to provide each with an opportunity to labor at the task at which he can do his best for the good of the group. The returns of labor being based on the needs and just wants of the individual and his family, so that none has less than is needed, and no one has more than he can use.

The surplus of those who produce more than they need is to be consecrated to the task of helping the poor and expanding the stewardship projects, thereby increasing the opportunity for labor. All are to contribute tithes of one-tenth of their incomes above their needs to the support of ministers and missionaries to carry on the task of perfecting the saints and evangelizing the world.

The reorganized church believes: That there is but one God in the heavens, who is "from everlasting to everlasting, the same unchangeable God," who is infinite and all powerful, yet personal, just, and merciful, and who speaks to His people as He did in Biblical times; that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and came that we might have a more abundant life by making His teachings the basis of right living, in the home, in the community, and in preparation for the life after death; and that every man has the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; but that the beliefs and practices of the church are in accord with the laws of the land.

The church maintains that marriage is a sacrament ordained of God which is not to be entered into lightly or broken at will; and that the law of God sanctions but one companion in wedlock for either man or woman. The church claims also that this doctrine of monogamy was the teaching of the founder, Joseph Smith, all of his life and was practiced by the original church.

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. Frederick M. Smith, president, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Independence, Mo.

ORGANIZATION

The general organization of the church for governmental purposes, aside from the priesthood, which is described in the preliminary statement, includes the branch, the central place, or Zion, the stake, the district, and the general conference. The branch corresponds to the minor local church, or parish. It has its meeting house and is under the care of a presiding elder elected by the branch. The central place, or Zion, located at Independence, Mo., is a stake made up of a central branch and nine outlying congregations. The work in the stake of Zion is under the direction of the presidency of the general church. Four other stakes cover northwestern Missouri, eastern Kansas, and southwestern Iowa. Each stake consists of a large branch (congregation) with which is associated several smaller branches in the vicinity. At its head are a president and two counselors who are high priests. A district is an organization of several branches in outlying territory and has about the same officers as a stake. The general conference, composed of representatives from each of the districts, stakes, or congregations not in districts, meets biannually in the spring at Independence, Mo., to consider matters of church-wide import.

Each stake or district has its bishops, elders, priests, teachers, and deacons. Bishops are the custodians and have charge of the finances and property interests of the church. The priest is to assist the presiding elder, and to preach, teach, expound, exhort, baptize, and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The duty of the teachers is to watch over the church, see that there is no iniquity in the church, neither hardness with each other, neither lying, backbiting, nor evil-speaking, and to see that the church members meet together often. The deacon is the assistant of the teacher in all these duties, and is the custodian of the local church property under the direction of the bishops.

The Reorganized Church holds strongly for the separation of the church and State, and for the non-interference of the church as such in politics and governmental affairs. It holds for the independence of individual members and freedom of conscience, and that religious service should be wholly voluntary.

WORK

Home and foreign missionary work is carried on by the seventies under the direction of the quorum of 12. The report for 1936 shows: 105 ministers employed and sustained by the general church; cost of missionary and general administrative work, \$183,000; and 7,000 self-sustaining local pastors and co-workers, high priests, elders, priests, teachers, and deacons.

Foreign missionary work is carried on in Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Society Islands, Netherlands, and Canada, at a cost of \$20,000, and with a property value estimated at \$152,000.

The church maintains an accredited junior college at Lamoni, Iowa, with 22 teachers and 250 students; a nurses' training school, with 39 girl students, at Independence, Mo., that is operated in connection with the church hospital which treated 1,917 patients during the year; and a home for 18 aged members at Lamoni, Iowa. There was \$33,000 contributed for the support of these institutions and property used for philanthropic work is valued at \$685,000.

Most of the home churches maintain Sunday schools, women's organizations, young people's organizations and other educational and social activities. All of these activities are sponsored by the department of religious education. In this way the activities of all of the groups are coordinated and made to fit in with the program of the general church.

The church maintains other departments. The historical and library department holds a number of valuable manuscripts and a collection of books dealing with the church and especially its early history. The graphic arts department concerns itself with preparing historical, instructional, and inspirational slides that are sent to all parts of the country. The church has also appointed a church architect to prepare plans for church buildings, thus securing more artistic structures and a more uniform style. The church maintains one printing establishment at Independence, Mo., which publishes study quarterlies, tracts, books, journals, and other church publications.

Radio station KMBC of Kansas City, Mo., was developed by the church and later sold. The church broadcasts over this station programs totaling 7 hours a week. Twice a year this station sponsors a church program on the "Church of the Air" which is a Columbia net-work feature.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (TEMPLE LOT)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Christ (Temple Lot) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism by immersion.

The Church of Christ (Temple Lot) was not reported prior to the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT ¹ OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	16	10	6		
Members, number.....	689	555	134	80.6	19.4
Average membership per church.....	43	55	22		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	325	269	56	82.8	17.2
Female.....	364	286	78	78.6	21.4
Males per 100 females.....	89.3	94.1	(?)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	18	8	10		
13 years and over.....	664	540	124	81.3	18.7
Age not reported.....	7	7			
Percent under 13 years ²	2.6	1.5	7.5		
Church edifices, number.....	3	3			
Value—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$4,800	\$4,800		100.0	
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$4,500	\$4,500		100.0	
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$300	\$300		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$2,400	\$2,400			
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	3			
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	6	3		
Amount reported.....	\$1,382	\$1,344	\$38	97.3	2.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$315	\$315		100.0	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$75	\$75			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$322	\$319	\$3	99.1	.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$100	\$100		100.0	
Home missions.....	\$150	\$150		100.0	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$374	\$351	\$23	93.9	6.1
All other purposes.....	\$46	\$34	\$12		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$154	\$224	\$13		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	7	3		
Officers and teachers.....	75	52	24		
Scholars.....	243	200	43	82.3	17.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics for the Church of Christ (Temple Lot) by States, giving the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	16	10	6	889	555	134	325	364	89.3	18	664	7	2.6	10	76	243
NEW ENGLAND:																
Rhode Island.....	1	1	—	51	51	—	23	28	—	—	51	—	—	1	6	27
E. N. CENTRAL:																
Illinois.....	1	1	—	14	14	—	5	9	—	1	13	—	—	1	2	9
Michigan.....	3	3	—	116	116	—	54	62	—	6	103	7	5.5	2	22	74
Wisconsin.....	1	—	1	23	—	23	7	16	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
W. N. CENTRAL:																
Minnesota.....	2	1	1	88	42	46	39	49	—	5	83	—	—	2	15	35
Missouri.....	3	1	2	279	239	40	143	136	105.1	3	276	—	1.1	1	10	60
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																
North Carolina.....	1	—	1	16	—	16	7	9	—	1	15	—	—	1	6	9
MOUNTAIN:																
Arizona.....	1	1	—	34	34	—	15	19	—	1	33	—	—	1	9	20
PACIFIC:																
Washington.....	1	—	1	9	—	9	3	6	—	1	8	—	—	1	6	9
California.....	2	2	—	59	59	—	29	30	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.² Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where bases is less than 100.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Church of Christ was organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., in the home of Peter Whitmer. Those present were Joseph Smith, Jr., Hyrum Smith, Peter Whitmer, Samuel H. Smith, David Whitmer, and Oliver Cowdery.

In July 1831, Independence, Mo., was designated as the center place and headquarters of the church.

According to a manuscript copy of John Whitmer's history, on the second day of August 1831, the land of Zion was dedicated by Sidney Rigdon. The day following eight elders, namely, Joseph Smith, Jr., Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, Peter Whitmer, Jr., Frederick G. Williams, W. W. Phelps, Martin Harris, and Joseph Coe, assembled together where the temple was to be erected. Sidney Rigdon dedicated the ground where the city was to stand, and Joseph Smith, Jr., laid a stone at the northeast corner of the contemplated temple in the name of the Lord Jesus of Nazareth.

In the winter of 1833-34 the saints were driven out of Jackson County, Mo., which was the beginning of a long series of persecutions that culminated in the death of Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith in Illinois in 1844, and caused the breaking up of the church into numerous factions.

After the death of Joseph Smith, among those who remained true to the original faith was a little band of saints in Bloomington, Woodford County, Ill., who, under the leadership of men who held authority as ministers in the old church, never affiliated with any of the factions, but maintained their identity and church organization through all these years of distress and persecution. Some of these

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Mr. Royson F. Bingham, Church of Christ (Temple Lot), Kansas City, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

men united with the church the year it was organized, and others as early as 1831. Elders David Judy, Adna C. Haldeman, and Jedediah Owen received their ordination in the early thirties. David Judy was ordained under the hands of Joseph Smith. He and Jedediah Owen were among those who were driven from Missouri. Zebulon Adams, a high priest, had been in the church since about 1833.

These men were opposed to baptism for the dead, the exaltation of men to be gods, and the idea that God was once man like other men; the doctrine of lineal right to office since the Christian era began; and the doctrine of polygamy.

These heresies were declared to have been the cause of the division that had taken place in the church of the restoration and the decline of spiritual power.

In 1864 a revelation was given instructing the saints to return to Independence, Mo., in the year 1867. Up to this time the saints had not dared to return because of the hostile feeling toward them that still existed. However, these Woodford County saints had so much confidence in the revelation that they sold their possessions in Illinois and moved in a body to Missouri.

In March 1867, they held their first conference in Independence, Mo. In 1869 they began to purchase the famous "temple lot," which had been plotted in the year 1850. This lot contains the "spot" indicated by the Lord for the building of His temple, and consists of about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Legal proceedings were brought against the Church of Christ in the years 1891-95, by the Reorganized Church, for possession of the "temple lot." A decision was rendered against the Church of Christ but this decision was reversed by the United States Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States, and the right, title, and possession of the famous property by the Church of Christ was upheld.

The Church of Christ holds that God's children are scattered among all divisions of the "restoration." It believes that according to the revelation as found in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, the "temple lot" is to be the center of the gathering for the building of the New Jerusalem; that it logically follows that it is the duty of the church to extend a welcoming hand to the honest in heart out of every division of the "restoration" who desire to gather to the "temple lot," and participate in the work that is to begin there. The church understands that the responsibility is laid upon it of building the temple upon the consecrated spot of which God has made it the custodian.

The temple will have an important part in the closing days of this dispensation. It will be a monument to brotherhood because men will have to lay their differences aside or rise above them in order to work together in peace upon the Lord's house.

The temple will mark the turning point when the fullness of the gospel goes from the gentiles to the Jews, for when the great endowment is given, in the day of God's power the gospel in its fullness is going to the Jews and the remnants of the house of Joseph. God has decreed to give that endowment in a house that shall be specially prepared for the purpose:

"Yea, verily I say unto you, I gave unto you a commandment, that you should build an house, in the which house I design to endow those whom I have chosen with power from on high." The time cannot be put off to an indefinite point in the future.

In 1832, the church was told that the temple "shall be reared in this generation, upon the consecrated spot as I have appointed." More than 100 years have elapsed since that time, so the time must be near at hand, when this should be accomplished.

In 1833, the church was told, "And inasmuch as my people build an house unto me, in the name of the Lord, and do not suffer any unclean thing to come into it, that it be not defiled, my glory shall rest upon it; yea, and my presence shall be there, for I will come into it, and all the pure in heart that shall come into it, shall see God."

In a revelation given through the late Joseph Smith it is said, "With the Lord one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as a day." Therefore the law given to the church then is as if it were given today. So the Church of Christ believes the command to build the Lord's house is still in force. Later revelations to the church which are in harmony with this have prompted the beginning of the work.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine of the Church of Christ (Temple Lot) as set forth in the Articles of Faith and Practice is as follows:

We believe in God the Eternal Father, who only is supreme; in Jesus Christ the manifestation of God in flesh; in the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, the Comforter; that men will be punished for their own sins and not Adam's transgression; that through the atonement of Christ all men may be saved; in the ordinances of the Gospel which are faith in God and Jesus Christ, repentance and baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and the laying on of hands; in the literal second coming and millennial reign of Christ; in the resurrection of the dead; in eternal judgment; that men will be judged according to the good or evil they have done; in the powers and gifts of the Gospel, namely—the word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, the gift of faith, the gift of healing, working of miracles, prophecy, discerning of spirits, divers kinds of tongues, and interpretation of tongues; that in the Bible is contained the word of God, that the Book of Mormon is an added witness for Christ; in the principle of continuous revelation; that where there are six or more regularly baptized members, one of whom is an elder, there the church exists with full power; that a man must be called of God by revelation; in the same church organization as existed in the time of Christ and His Apostles; that local churches should govern their own affairs; the Church of Christ comprehends the true brotherhood of man; that all men are stewards under God and answerable to Him; that men should labor for their own support and that of their dependents; that the temporal affairs of the general church are to be administered by the general bishopric under the supervision of the general conferences; that the temporal affairs of the local churches are to be administered by local bishops under the supervision of the local congregation; that marriage is ordained of God and provides for but one companion in wedlock for either man or woman; men are not justified in taking up arms against their fellows except in defense of their lives and to preserve their liberty; in the literal gathering of Israel, and in the restoration of the ten lost tribes; a temple will be built in this generation, in Independence, Mo., wherein Christ will reveal Himself; that a New Jerusalem shall be built upon this land "unto the remnant of the seed of Joseph," which city shall be built beginning at the "temple lot"; and that the ministry and membership should abstain from the use of tobacco, intoxicating liquors, and narcotics, and should not affiliate with any society which administers oaths in conflict with the law of God, or which interferes with their duties as citizens.

The highest officers are the quorum of the 12. The government of the church is democratic, all measures being submitted to a referendum vote of the whole church.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST (BICKERTONITES)

STATISTICS

Summary of statistics for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

All persons baptized by immersion in the church are members thereof.

This church was not reported prior to the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	31	19	12		
Members, number.....	1,639	1,213	426	74.0	26.0
Average membership per church.....	53	64	36		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	751	565	186	75.2	24.8
Female.....	888	648	240	73.0	27.0
Males per 100 females.....	84.6	87.2	77.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,618	1,208	410	74.7	25.3
13 years and over.....	21	5	16		
Age not reported.....					
Church edifices, number.....	11	6	5		
Value—number reporting.....	10	6	4		
Amount reported.....	\$79,180	\$76,500	\$2,680	96.6	3.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$59,180	\$56,500	\$2,680	95.5	4.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$20,000	\$20,000		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$7,918	\$12,750	\$670		
Debt—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$2,350	\$2,150	\$200	91.5	8.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	7	4	3		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	28	17	11		
Amount reported.....	\$8,145	\$7,130	\$1,015	87.5	12.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,434	\$1,378	\$56	96.1	3.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$840	\$840		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,186	\$2,964	\$222	93.0	7.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$781	\$556	\$225	71.2	28.8
Home missions.....	\$94	\$44	\$50		
Foreign missions.....	\$45	\$45			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,476	\$1,119	\$357	75.8	24.2
All other purposes.....	\$289	\$184	\$105	63.7	36.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$291	\$419	\$92		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	10	5		
Officers and teachers.....	101	75	26	74.3	25.7
Scholars.....	655	489	166	74.7	25.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) by States for 1936. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for each State the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on this property. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 4 is limited to Pennsylvania, the only State in which three or more churches reported value of edifices.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	31	19	12	1,639	1,213	426	751	888	84.6	15	101	656
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3		130	130		63	67		1	8	60
New Jersey.....	4	2	2	231	140	91	106	123	87.8	2	5	39
Pennsylvania.....	13	5	8	639	331	308	282	357	79.0	6	48	300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	4		216	216		106	110	96.4	1	2	20
Michigan.....	4	4		391	391		181	210	86.2	4	36	224
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Kansas.....	2	1	1	16	5	11	4	12				
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	1		1	16		16	7	9		1	2	12

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	31	11	10	\$79,180	3	\$2,350
Pennsylvania.....	13	6	6	59,400	2	2,150
Other States.....	18	5	4	19,780	1	200

¹ Includes: New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Kansas, 1.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES								
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters
United States.....	31	28	\$8,145	\$1,434	\$840	\$3,186	\$781	\$94	\$45	\$1,478
New York.....	3	3	742	—	—	617	—	—	—	125
New Jersey.....	4	4	495	104	—	250	—	—	—	20
Pennsylvania.....	13	13	3,344	377	840	826	362	94	—	55
Ohio.....	4	3	928	300	—	513	—	—	—	10
Michigan.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado.....	1	1	2,636	653	—	980	419	—	45	335
Kansas.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204

¹ Amount for Colorado combined with figures for Michigan, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of Jesus Christ is firm in the belief that Joseph Smith, Jr., was inspired of God, and was used as an instrument in His hands in the restoration of the Gospel back to earth, but it does not accept or endorse many of the things attributed to Joseph Smith, Jr., in the way of doctrine and revelation.

The first adherents to the restored Gospel effected an organization in the year of 1830 in New York State. Soon afterwards they emigrated to Kirtland, Ohio, where they built a temple. They stayed here only a few years, when being forced to evacuate, they moved to the State of Missouri, only to be driven out after a short time. They then settled in Illinois and built a city known as Nauvoo. It was there that Joseph Smith, Jr., and his brother Hyrum were arrested. They were confined in jail at Carthage, Ill., only to be shot dead by a mob a few days later, June 27, 1844.

Naturally this caused much confusion among the saints, and ambition for leadership was manifested. In 1847, Brigham Young led a body of these people to what is now known as Utah, arriving there in July. In August, the 12 apostles and many of the people renewed their covenant by baptism, and on December 5, Brigham Young was elected their president. Whether Brigham Young had the unanimous support of his brother apostles is a question.

While many went to what is now known as Utah with Brigham Young, there were many who did not. Many, refusing to be led by Young, held to one whose name was Strang and to other leaders claiming divine authority. At a later time, still others formed what is known as the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

At the death of Joseph Smith, Jr., in 1844, Sidney Rigdon was first counselor in the church and as such the reigns of government should have fallen upon him, at least, until a lawful election filled the vacancy caused by the tragedy at Carthage. Rigdon had a following and refused to be led to Utah, but continued preaching the Gospel. In 1845, William Bickerton was baptized by an elder of Rigdon's following and later was ordained into the priesthood. This organization of Rigdon's must have been short lived, for Brother Bickerton in his writings tells of "the church becoming disorganized."

In May of 1851, we find Brother Bickerton associating himself with a branch of the Utah church at West Elizabeth, Pa., but this association was very short indeed. For in March of 1852 Brother Bickerton and others go on record denouncing Brigham Young and the 12 apostles in Utah for adultery and general

¹ This statement was furnished by President W. H. Cadman, of the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites), Monongahela, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

wickedness. He no doubt referred to polygamy, which was publicly avowed and defended by the church in Utah in August 1852. This avowal also included the doctrine of celestial marriage. They teach also a plurality of gods, baptism for the dead, and many other doctrines, which are not, in our understanding, in accord with the Bible and Book of Mormon.

At this time, William Bickerton found himself alone. He could not worship with the Utah people, and since the Rigdon organization had come to naught, he found himself in a quandary, not knowing what to do. While in this state of mind, he was given an experience which inspired him on in preaching the Gospel. He knew that, in obedience to the Gospel as presented by the Rigdon people, his soul was blessed and his sins were remitted. He enjoyed the blessings of the Gospel and was ordained an elder.

After having broken away from the Utah people and having received the experience he speaks of later, which was given him of God, he proceeded to preach the Gospel; men and women believed his testimony and were baptized into Christ. Our records show them gathered in special conference in West Elizabeth, Pa., in 1854, and in another special conference on March 31, 1855. We find on record in 1857, a membership of 93, including 16 officers and the presiding elder, William Bickerton. A conference was held in West Elizabeth, Pa., in July 1859, at which time a feeling arose among the saints that the church should be set in order. As the spirit of prophecy was with Brother William Bickerton, he was acknowledged a prophet at this conference. The minutes of the October conference 1859 at Greenock, Pa., show that the church had been built and dedicated to the Lord.

In our Law and Order Book, Brother Bickerton mentions a vision in which a crown containing 12 stars was given to this church. The first part of these minutes is missing, but the vision was in the house (school room) and since our old brick church at West Elizabeth, Pa., was once a schoolroom, we conclude that this is where the July conference of 1860 was held.

In a council meeting at West Elizabeth, Pa., in November 1860, the matter of calling apostles was discussed for some time. However nothing was done, owing to a lack of positive knowledge.

In the October conference of 1861, Brother Bickerton was sustained a prophet and president of the church, and Brothers Charles Brown and George Barnes were sustained as counselors. In this same conference, Brother Barnes gave the word of the Lord as follows: "This is the Church of God and you have power to cast out unclean spirits. Amen." Some time later Brother Barnes left this church and joined the Utah people.

In conference in July 1862, the interpretation of a gift of tongues was as follows: "Set apart; set apart and ordain the 12; set apart, set apart and ordain." In this conference, 12 apostles and a number of evangelists were ordained. The 2 counselors to President Bickerton, Brothers Brown and Barnes, who had been called to the apostleship in July 1861, were not ordained until January 1863, about 6 months after the 12 had been ordained.

Therefore, be it understood that the Church of Jesus Christ, which was organized at Greenock, Pa., in July 1862, and incorporated at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 10, 1865, is not split off from any other body of people. The said church has come into existence by way of heavenly experiences and revelations from God. It claims a divine succession of authority and priesthood as restored in 1829. Its position is much like that of Alma as recorded in the Book of Mormon; in fact, this church has arisen very much on a parallel with the church in Alma's day. It has been likened to a "stem," with the prophetic utterance that "every party that splits away from us, shall come to naught."

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal basis of the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) is given as follows:

We believe in the Trinity; that the Church of Christ in this age (in order to be worthy of the name) must be modeled minutely after the pattern left us by Christ; that mankind will be punished only for his own actual transgressions; in a ministry inspired by God and who preach the Gospel without purse or scrip; that faith, repentance, baptism by immersion, and the laying on of hands, are necessary for salvation; in the promises of the Saviour—"These signs shall follow them that believe, in my name shall they cast out devils, they shall speak with new tongues, they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly things, it shall not hurt them. They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover"; in partaking

of the Lord's Supper; in the washing of feet; in saluting the brethren with a holy kiss; in the resurrection of Jesus Christ; in the Book of Mormon as the word of God; that there has been a gross and widespread apostasy amongst men; that the fullness of the Gospel will be taken from the gentiles and returned to the House of Israel, and that God will employ this church for that purpose; that the Indians upon this hemisphere, are a part of Israel, and that this land is theirs by an original God-given right; that one man should have but one wife, and one woman but one husband, except in case of death; that members should obey, honor, and sustain the law of the land, but we are opposed to war as carried on by the nations of the world; and finally, whatsoever things are true, and honest, and just, and pure, and lovely, and of good report; and everything virtuous, praiseworthy, and upright, we seek after, looking forward to the recompense of reward.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The membership of this church has never been very large, but in recent years its number has grown considerably.

The headquarters of the church is in Monongahela, Pa., where a two-story brick church building was erected in 1930. The General Conference is held here in July of each year. It is what might be called the supreme setting of the general body of the church, and its acts and decisions control the whole church.

The churches that are organized at the various places, where the elders have preached the Gospel, are generally referred to as branches of the church. Before being organized into branches, these places are acknowledged under the term of missions. There are branches and missions located at various places in the following States: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Colorado, Michigan, and Kansas; also in Windsor, Canada. Besides, there are members located in many other places. At these various places, the elders of the church are usually very energetic in preaching the Gospel wherever an opportunity is presented.

In the Province of Ontario, Canada, considerable work has been done among Indian people, especially on the Muncey Reserve. At present, the church is planning for the erection of a building there in which they can worship. A work is also in progress on the Six Nations Reserve located near Caledonia, Ontario. Some converts have been made on that reserve, and much interest is being manifested. Much missionary work has been done among the Indian people in the States as well; especially in New York State.

On the Tuscarora Reserve near Lewiston, N. Y., some converts have been made. Our elders have visited among the Indians in Walpole Island, Mich., Florida, and Oklahoma.

The church is particularly interested in the Indian race, regarding them as a remnant of the House of Israel, the offspring of Joseph who was sold into Egypt.

The Book of Mormon is a record of their forefathers on this land of America before Columbus came to these shores.

The church has never been extravagant in the way of building fine buildings, but a great many of the branches have good and comfortable structures of their own. At this present date several branches have buildings under construction.

In 1934 the church published 5,000 copies of the Book of Mormon in the English language, the bulk of which are cloth bound, but a number of them have been reserved for better bindings, such as leather.

The type that was used in the printing was purchased by the church and is being preserved for future use.

There were 1,000 copies published in the Italian language, and bound in cloth. Most of these have been sold. Many of these books have been placed in libraries in the different cities and towns in various States. One copy was presented to the Oglethorpe University in the State of Georgia to be deposited in the Crypt of Civilization which is to be sealed up, and not to be opened until the year 8113 A. D.

Further in the way of literature, the church has endeavored to make plain its teaching, faith, and purpose by printing leaflets and pamphlets; quite a number of these have been published on various subjects, such as prophecy, the plan of redemption, and history. Plans are now under way for publishing a history embodying the whole existence of the church.

The sisters have an organization known as the Ladies Uplift Circle. Their field of labor is very broad. They not only have their meetings of edification and worship, but have proved themselves to be a wonderful help to the church in a financial way. They have paid most of the expense involved in printing pam-

phlets and other church supplies. Also they have donated much toward conference expenses, and have proved to be a great help in financing missionary work among the Indians.

There is also an organization for young people known as the Missionary Benevolent Association. It is not exclusively for the young, but for the older folks as well. The object is to meet together and read the word of God, both in the Bible and Book of Mormon. Various subjects of our faith are discussed, better singing is promoted, and a friendly, brotherly atmosphere created. This association also helps financially and supplies the needs of the unfortunate and visits the sick.

After becoming acquainted with the faith and doctrine of the church, many people have been led to obey the Gospel through the influence and benevolent character of the Missionary Benevolent Association.

Sabbath schools also are prevalent among us, doing much good among both children and adults. Classes are formed according to age, and Scripture is read and taught by the various teachers in accord with the age of their pupils. Singing is also promoted by the schools. The free will offering is used judiciously in any way required for welfare and progress.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST (CUTLERITES)

STATISTICS

The data given for the Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerites) for 1936 present two active organizations, one a rural church in Minnesota and the other an urban in Missouri. Two church edifices were reported with no indebtedness. There are no pastors, but male members, when they become of age in understanding, may be ordained as elders or high priests and act as ministers without salaries.

The membership consists of those who have been baptized and confirmed.

As this body was not reported before the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, no comparative data are available.

A GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Members, number.....	31	13	18	-----	-----
Average membership per church.....	16	13	18	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	19	8	11	-----	-----
Female.....	12	5	7	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	6	3	3	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	25	10	15	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The history of the true Church of Jesus Christ begins with the Gospel as restored by angels, after having been lost from the earth after Christ's day when the church was driven from Jerusalem into the wilderness in the Apostles' day as a result of transgressing God's laws. As it thus became necessary to restore the Gospel, God did so by sending the angel (John the Baptist) to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery and confirming upon them the priesthood of Aaron which gave them authority to baptize one another. Peter, James, and John came and conferred upon them the Melchizedek priesthood (the authority of the kingdom) in 1829, and confirmed them and ordained them apostles and told them to call others to the Gospel.

At this time Joseph Smith had ordained six elders who, with himself, composed a quorum of seven who held the authority of the kingdom. Joseph organized the church in 1830 by this authority. Later on, the church was driven out of Missouri by mobs as a result of failing to keep God's laws. From there these members went to Illinois where He gave them a second chance to do His work by coming up with all they had and build a temple at Nauvoo, Ill. They failed to do this and became rejected, as a church, with their dead. Thus all high priests set over

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Erie Whiting, pastor of the Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerites), Independence, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

the church were rejected and could not baptize for either the living or dead. The prophet was killed in 1844 and the church became scattered just as they were in Christ's day and were in a lost and fallen state.

Joseph Smith and six elders were the only ones who held the "authority of the kingdom," or the authority to organize a church. They numbered one to seven and were to work in their order. Alpheus Cutler was number seven and had to wait his turn and also wait for a sign from God before reorganizing the church. God had previously shown Cutler that when the time came for him to start the work he should see two half-moons with their backs together in the sky. He saw this sign and, after following the main body of the church as far as Winter Quarters, at Omaha, Nebr., he then separated from them and went to Fisher Grove, Fremont County, Iowa, where on September 19, 1853, he organized the church by the authority of the kingdom as at first.

Alpheus Cutler worked according to the higher order, ordaining elders and then advancing them to the office of high priest. High priests can act in all the lesser offices in the church. Missionaries were not necessary as the gentiles had already rejected the Gospel and, when the Gospel goes to the world again, it will go to the Jews to the convincing of nations. High priests after the Order of Melchizedek can accomplish this work by power. As Moses did, Cutler tried to raise up a kingdom of priests, a holy nation, but the people failed in keeping the commandments and were told by revelation to go north.

In the fall of 1864, after Cutler's death, they started northward and organized the church again at Clitherall, Ottertail County, Minn., on the 5th day of May 1865. Chancey Whiting, as the new president of the church, tried to establish the order of all things common which calls the members to put all their properties in as church property (not to be held individually but governed by the church). The members were just stewards over their properties and it was all to be in the church's name. They failed to do this under Chancey's leadership, and many of the members apostatized. Following Chancey's death, Isaac Whiting, the next president, drew the members to the order in the year 1913 at which time they deeded all their properties to the church. The present leader, Emery Fletcher of Clitherall, Minn., went to Independence in 1928 and built the church there. The only other church is a rural church at Clitherall, Minn.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine is the same as Christ taught the Apostles and that was put into practice at the days of Pentecost. All things common was the teaching set forth by the Apostles. When the Spirit came at Pentecost, they lived the same law, having their properties equally divided among them. After Christ came to the Nephites they also lived it. "Neither said that aught he possessed was his own," but all was common property of the church. Since 1913 this basis of equality, or having all things in common, has been practiced. Lands and other properties are governed by the common consent and voice of all the council. Every elder is included in this council and has a voice in it in managing these temporal things. All are to look after one another's interest, working together to perfect themselves till God will be justified in restoring the faith once delivered to the ancient saints. We believe in the constitutional law of the United States which gives each man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Our church is opposed to war and advocates "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

The church's teaching on marriage and polygamy is quoted from The Doctrine and Covenants: "All legal contracts of marriage made before a person is baptized into this church, should be held sacred and fulfilled. Inasmuch as this Church of Christ has been reproached with the crime of fornication and polygamy; we declare that we believe that one man should have one wife; and one woman but one husband, except in case of death, when either is at liberty to marry again."

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST (STRANGITES)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

All persons baptized in the church are considered members thereof.

This church was not reported prior to the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4	2	2		
Members, number.....	123	85	38	69.1	30.9
Average membership per church.....	31	43	19		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	72	51	21		
Female.....	51	34	17		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	27	22	5		
13 years and over.....	96	63	33		
Percent under 13 years ¹	22.0				
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	8	8			
Scholars.....	15	15			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites) by States, giving the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	4	2	2	123	85	38	72	51	27	96	22.0	1	8	15
Michigan.....	1	1		15	15		9	6	1	14				
Kansas.....	1	1		47	47		30	17	16	31				
Colorado.....	1	1		38	38		21	17	6	32		1	8	15
New Mexico.....	1		1	23	23		12	11	4	19				

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites) claims to be the one and only original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and that its prophet, James J. Strang, was the only legally appointed and ordained man who ever claimed to succeed Joseph Smith in the prophetic office, for he was the only one who had or could show a written revelation of the will of God regarding who should succeed Joseph in that office. James J. Strang received this written revelation from Joseph Smith, through whom, by the law of the church and by terms of a revelation of God given to Joseph Smith at Kirtland, Ohio, in February 1831, any such appointment of a successor to his office must come. An earlier revelation given at Fayette, N. Y., in September 1830, definitely provided that the Lord would appoint another in the place of Joseph Smith if he either fell or was taken away. This church has ever maintained that Joseph retained full favor with God throughout his life and died a martyr, and sealed his testimony of the truth of God, retaining the keys of mystery and revelation till the moment he died. Therefore it accepts unquestioningly every act and teaching of Joseph duly and authoritatively accredited to him, but rejects the alleged revelations in which polytheism, continuation of the seeds forever, and spiritual wifery are taught. Not that plural marriages were opposed but were taught on the basis of raising a righteous seed as provided in the Book of Mormon and under the law of inheritance. Only 18 plural marriages are on the records. When laws were passed against polygamy the practice was stopped willingly, as this church is bound by the revelations of Joseph and James to obey the laws of the land.

James J. Strang was the only man claiming succession to Joseph Smith who claimed to have been ordained as the revelations of God through Joseph provided. The four separate and distinct revelations touching succession were given at Fayette, N. Y., September 1830 and December 1830; Kirtland, Ohio, February 1831 and March 1833. In each of these the term used is "another." This term "another" cannot be stretched to cover more than one successor; and it makes no provision for a line of succession either by lineage, appointment from God, or by election. For in the lifetime of Joseph and his successor the world would be converted, or the gentiles reject the Gospel, and its fullness be taken from them and returned to the House of Israel as provided in the Book of Mormon in numerous places. James J. Strang, like Joseph Smith, came in at the gate provided by the laws of God, and was ordained a prophet under the hands of the angels having charge of the dispensation till Christ comes again. He appointed no successor, because none was provided for and none was needed. His death by martyrdom made the rejection of the Gospel by the gentiles complete.

Joseph Smith received the revelation of the will of God appointing the prophet James J. Strang to be his successor on June 18, 1844; had it written and on June 19 at Nauvoo, Ill., mailed one copy to James J. Strang at Burlington, Wis. The second copy was placed in the church archives addressed to the 12 apostles. This copy was suppressed, but there are many proofs of its existence. The copy mailed to James was received by him on July 9, 1844, as it had to go by way of Chicago, Ill., at that time. It is still in existence. At the hour when Joseph Smith sealed his testimony with a martyr's blood, James was ordained by the hands of angels and at once started to build a stake of Zion at a place near Burlington, Wis., to be called Voree (meaning "garden of peace"), following instructions he had received from Joseph Smith.

Most of the church rejected the call of James J. Strang to the prophetic office, and in a meeting held at Nauvoo, Ill., on August 8, 1844, voted that they wanted no more prophets of God to lead them, thus denying the law of God and the revelation requiring the elders to give heed to that written only and pretend to no other revelation. In defiance of the law of the church set forth in the minutes of the organization of the high council of the church which provides that the president of the church, who is president of the council, is to be appointed by revelation, they entirely abandoned the doctrine of the church that a valid priesthood must be called by revelation. The high council of the church under its duly called and ordained president soon after cut off most of the 12 and many others from the church.

¹ This statement was furnished by Elder Loyd A. Flanders, Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites), Long Lane, Mo.

James continued to build up Voree for some time but fear of more persecution caused the saints to move to Beaver Island, Mich., though they continued to hold Voree, and the church still has a few members there and holds the town site under trustees.

James received many revelations and did considerable translating by Urim and Thummim, most notable of which were portions of the Plates of Laban mentioned in the Book of Mormon, which composed a book called the Book of Law of the Lord; published many works; traveled and did much mission work which was carried on in many parts of the world; memorialized the Congress and the President for redress of wrongs done the Mormons in Missouri and Illinois; and in short, produced the fruits of a prophet and president of the church. In 1850 he was crowned king, as Moses had been (Deut. 33-5) and as Joseph Smith had been before his death, and continued to build up the church and kingdom of God, until, on June 16, 1856, he was shot from behind by assassins. He lingered until July 9, 1856, when he died. His assassins were taken aboard the Government steamer *Michigan* and the captain of that boat refused to give them up to the sheriff of the county on due process of law, but took them to Mackinac, Mich., where they were released and never brought to trial for the murder.

Soon after a large mob took possession of the island and drove out the leaderless Mormons, sending them robbed of their possessions, often with families separated, all up and down the shores of the Great Lakes region. Women were ravished and all the usual marks of a pogrom followed the advent of the mob. Since then no attempt has been made to gather church possessions as it has been the policy of the church, having lost many millions in such persecutions, not to invest very much money in buildings or land.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine this church teaches the first principles of the Gospel as other Latter-day Saints teach them, but it acknowledges but one God and His Son, Jesus Christ.

Like Joseph Smith and James J. Strang, the church teaches that Jesus became the Christ by the priesthood bestowed on Him under the hands of God, considering Him a prophet like unto Moses until God ordained Jesus a Prince and a Savior. It has the unique distinction of being the only church to reject utterly and in toto the whole theory of the virgin birth of the Saviour, and the whole concept held by most of the world and most of Mormondom of the immaculate conception and the infinite atonement, denying both as absurd and impossible and proving them so. It maintains that Christ was declared to be the Savior and the Son of God by the resurrection from the dead, and denies that Adam fell by breaking an infinite law, but fell by breaking a law of natural consequence; and the corruption thus caused unfitted him to enter the presence of God and could only be removed by a resurrection; that no man till Jesus ever kept a perfect law, and that He having kept a perfect law, God could not and would not permit Him to remain in a place made for the wicked and lawbreakers; hence He did raise Him from the dead.

Plurality of wives has not been practiced since laws were passed against it, but it was never obligatory, except where required by the inheritance system. It was never taught as necessary to anyone's salvation and was forbidden to some altogether.

ORGANIZATION

As already stated, the church is commanded in the Book of the Law to establish synagogues among the gentiles and gather out the just while waiting for judgments of God, and this it is endeavoring to do. It does not urge saints to gather, except to branches where they may attend church regularly. Neither, knowing how much loss the saints have suffered and how heavy their losses in the past, does it build or buy expensive church property. Some branches own property and some rent. No attempt has been made to gather to stakes where there was persecution or bloodshed, rather the reverse, these places are avoided. Those able to gather are urged to gather to Voree, or wait till God makes known his will by the mouth of a living prophet as to where to gather. All are urged to get on to land and out of the cities and to gather in communities for edification and unification. The church ordains every man fitted for a priesthood to the office called for by his particular qualifications, and tries to keep up the sealings in all marriages, households of the order of the first born, etc., but has not the authority

present to baptize for the dead, though it accepts and believes the principle which was practiced on Beaver Island. Its aim is not to try to make a large number of baptisms appear on the records but to make those baptized into sound converts, able to reason with and to meet all comers and give a reason for the hope that is in them. Further, to build a body of elders, high priests, priests, teachers, and deacons, trained, experienced, sound in the law of the Gospel against the day when God again sees fit to send the Gospel to the world; which most elders teach will occur between 1944 and 1956, a generation after the fullness of the Gospel was restored under Joseph Smith and James J. Strang. The membership aims to be ready and waiting, prepared in heart and in mind, and with an eldership awake, expectant, waiting, hoping, and praying for that day, and ready to go on in unity and peace under the leadership of that prophet to fulfill all the great prophecies of the Scripture regarding that dispensation of the Lord's Gospel.

WORK

In the Book of the Law of the Lord the saints were required to build up their branches among the gentiles and gather the just while they waited the judgment of God. They have ever refused to set a man-made prophet or other such officers at their head and have clung consistently to the idea that a valid priesthood, in its higher orders, can only be obtained through a call by revelation. For many years the apostles ruled the remnant, for hundreds joined the Reorganized and others the Utah Church, but some had remained faithful though growing less each year, until in the nineties the last of the apostles died, but before passing ordained Wingfield Watson to preside over the remnant, who continued to preside till 1922, when the lowest ebb of the church's fortunes came.

Watson ordained S. H. Martin to succeed him as presiding high priest, and the church has gained consistently since then. Max Flanders, who lives in Kansas City, Kans., is presiding high priest at present.

After the death of James, the remnant turned to the promise of God made in a revelation through Joseph Smith in 1832, to send "One mighty and strong" to set the house of God in order and establish the saints on their inheritance. As this body alone of all Latter-day Saints bodies admits being out of order, having no high officers, it is necessarily hampered somewhat but the membership has trebled and the number of elders more than trebled and is united.

The church is now printing a new edition of the Book of the Law and a new edition of the revelations of James J. Strang. The Book of the Law has not been reprinted since 1854, but the new edition will soon be ready for distribution, as well as other publications. In 1922 the church had elders working in but two States but now has elders working in nine States. The elders keep in close touch by mail and work in unity; as heretofore the church lost members to other Latter-day Saints bodies, but at present many are coming back and new ones added. The purpose is to build branches wherever elders reside or make frequent mission trips; gather the scattered saints into branches, but they are not urged to gather to former chosen stakes of Zion, nor to attempt to redeem Zion—that is the Lord's work. Time has been a tattletale on those prophets who do not prophesy; seers who see nothing; translators who translate nothing; and revelators who reveal nothing, and who can only tell you what Joseph Smith said. This church plans to build a body of elders—trained, experienced, and wise in the Gospel and law—from whom the one sent of God may build quorums and make a complete and unified church in short order; incidentally gathering the honest in heart. The blessing of God is with this church and it goes on in hope and faith, sure of fulfillment of promises by Him who is ever a covenant-keeping God.